County

Borough



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1914.

ВУ

Albert E. Brindley, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., &c.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, AND MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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County Borough of Derby.

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COUNCILLOR DRUITT.

INNES

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ROBERT FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.), Resident Medical Officer Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Tuberculosis Dispensary Officer.

FREDERICK HALL, M.B. D.P.H. &c., Assistant Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

RONALD B. BERRY, M.B., D.P.H., Resident Medical Officer Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium.

^{*}Major Newbold is now serving with H.M. Forces in France.

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Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

CHARLES CLARKE, Certif. Sany. Institute.
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P. W. HEMMINGS.

J. E. STAMP.

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S. PRIME.

R. E. GOODALL.

E. MORETON (Tuberculosis).

W. LONNON (Medical Inspection of School Children).

P. SMITH (Laboratory Assistant).

Public Health Department, Ford Street, Derby,

July, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of the County Borough of Derby.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough during the year 1914, this being my Seventh Annual Report, and the 38th of your Medical Officer of Health.

The statistics for the year are not quite so satisfactory in one or two respects as those for the year 1913. The death-rate was slightly higher, the number of deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough respectively being more than those recorded in the preceding year. On the other hand, the Infantile Mortality was low, and the number of deaths from Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever also continued to be small. There was also a slight decrease in the death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases—Scarlet Fever was very prevalent, especially in the latter half of the year, and Diphtheria also shewed a tendency to be more prevalent. The cases of Typhoid Fever, however, were remarkably low in number. The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was inadequate for dealing with all cases needing removal.

Of the administrative measures carried out during the year, mention might be specially made of the following:—

- (1) The opening of the Tuberculosis Dispensary in St. Helen's Street.
- (2) The opening of the new Pavilion for Tuberculosis at the Borough Sanatorium.
- (3) The establishment of a third Mothers' & Babies' Welcome in Dean Street.
- (4) The formation of a Joint Committee with the Burton Corporation for dealing with Smallpox.

Special attention was paid to the Housing question during the year, and a large number of houses were dealt with.

The outbreak of the disastrous war, as might be expected, affected the personnel of the Department, and I have appended a list of the officials who are engaged on war work at the present time. The response by the members of this staff will, I think, be admitted as being very creditable, and those remaining behind are loyally endeavouring to carry out the increased duties imposed upon them.

The Department is again much indebted to the Society of Friends and Miss Longdon for the use of the premises in St. Helen's Street for the purpose of a Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, and to Messrs. Leys and to Mr. Wood for the continued use of their large messroom for a similar purpose.

It is also a pleasure to express my own personal indebtedness to my colleagues in the Public Health Department, and to those in other departments of the Corporation, for their ready and valuable help, and to you, Gentlemen, for your continued courtesy and support.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
A. E. BRINDLEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

ROLL OF PATRIOTS.

The following members of the Staff were engaged in War Service at the time of writing:—

at the time of wr.	rung .—		
*F. Hall, M.B., D.P.H.			Association.
*R. B. Berry, M. D.P.H.		Isolation	/
S. F. Hurlstone	Analyst Works	at Sewage	
*A. G. Lipscomb	e Deputy	do. do	
*†Nurse Coulter		Pavilion a	
Nurse Holland			• • •
Nurse Taylor	* * *	do.	
*C. Clarke	Sanitary	Inspector	1/2nd London Coy. Sanitary Corps.
H. J. Morgan	• • •	do.	Army Service Corps.
J. E. Stamp	Clerk		2/1st North Midland Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. (T.)
Wilfred Lonnon	do.		2/5th Batt. Sherwood Foresters (T.)
William Bagshav	w do.		3/1st (Notts & Derby M.B.F.A., R.A.M.C. (T.)
*Henry Lowe	Disinfect	or	1/5th Batt. Sherwood

^{*} Now in France.

...1/5th Batt. Sherwood Foresters (T.)

In addition to the above, Henry E. Daykin, Frederick W. Ford, and H. Hardy are Special Constables for the Borough, and G. James Gleeson is a member of the Derby Borough Battalion of Home Guards.

[†] Sister Coulter was mentioned in one of Sir John French's despatches in February.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1914.

Area of Borough 3,445 acres.	•
Annual Rateable Value $\begin{cases} \text{for District purposes} & \\ \text{for Poor Rate purposes} \end{cases}$ £541,454	
Elevation above sea level— highest, Burton Road, 325 ft. lowest, The Siddals, 142 ft. Market Place, 157 ft. mean.	•
Population at Census, 1911 $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Males} & \dots & 59,999 \\ \text{Females} & \dots & 63,411 \end{array} \right\}$ 123,410)
Population Estimated to $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \text{Males} & \dots & 61,035 \\ \text{Middle of 1914} \end{array}\right\} \qquad \dots 125,562$)
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911 23.4	
Number of Houses in Borough { inhabited 27,405 } 28,811 at Census, 1911 { uninhabited 1,406 } 28,811	
Number of Houses erected during 1914 105	
,, ,, ,, suitable for Working	
Class 55	
Number of empty Houses at end of 1914 482	
Number of Persons per House at Census, 1911 4.34	
,, $,,$ $,,$ 1901 $$ $$ 4.62	
Rate per 1,000 Number, population.)
Marriages 1.031 1.16·4	
Births (Registered) 3,01123.9	
Births (Notified) $\left\{\begin{array}{lll} \text{Males} & \dots & 1,509 \\ \text{Females} & \dots & 1,418 \end{array}\right\} 2,927 \dots \dots 23\cdot 3$	
Deaths $\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \text{Males} & \dots & 823 \\ \text{Females} & \dots & 814 \end{array} \right\} 1,637 \dots \dots 13\cdot 1$	
Excess of Births registered over Deaths 1,374	
Deaths—England and Wales	
97 Great Towns (including London)14.7	
145 Smaller Towns	
London	
Zymotic Diseases 101 0.80	
Phthisis 98 0.78	
Other Tuberculous Diseases 61 0.48	
Respiratory Diseases 277 2·2	
Under 1 year of age 276 91 per 1,000 births.	
per 1,000 bittins.	

LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, and 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1890, 1901, 1913.

Acts Adopted.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., came into operation 20th September, 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13), came into operation 20th February, 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II., came into operation 12th December, 1904.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into operation 11th January, 1908.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58, 60, 62 to 66) (came into operation 3rd March, 1910).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Section 24 and Part V.) (came into operation 9th February, 1915).

Byelaws, Regulations and Orders.

1838. Unsound Meat, Nuisances, etc.

1858. Public Baths and Washhouses.

1859. Slaughter-houses.

1859. Nuisances, Snow, Filth, etc.

1877. Water Supply.

1885. New Streets and Buildings.

1890. Common Lodging Houses.

1891. Nuisances (additional).

1859. 1886. Height of Rooms.

1892. Street Stop Taps.

1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

1898. Markeaton Baths.

1899. Houses Let in Lodgings.

Byelaws, Regulations and Orders—continued.

- 1904. Public Baths.
- 1904. Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1907. Expectorating in Public Places, etc., Banana Skins, etc.
- 1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and Regulations.
- 1910. Underground Rain-water Cisterns.
- 1910. New Streets and Buildings (additional).
- 1911. Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51 P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to be offensive.
- 1911. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers.
- 1912. The Derby (No. 1) Shops Order, 1912.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 2) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 3) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1914. For Preventing Waste, etc., or Contamination of Water.

TABLE I.—Population, Number of Births, Total Deaths, and Deaths from certain causes, with the rates per 1,000 of the Population in the Borough of Derby for the past thirty-seven years.

Respiratory Death-rate		2.2
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases exclusive of Phthisis.	296 296 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207	277
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	132 132 133 133 145 153 160 160 160 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	91
Phthisis Death- rate.	2.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 3.0 4.0 4.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6	0.78
Deaths from Phthisis.,	1622 1647 1740 1740 1740 1740 1740 1740 1740 17	104
Zymotic rate per 1,000 living at all ages.	242221211211211211212121211101111010101 1	08.0
Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	2577 166 177 173 173 173 173 173 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 177 177 178 188 188 177 177 177 177 177	101
Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	23.0
Births.	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	3,011
Death-rate per 1,000 living.	1.02 1.045 1.08	13.3
Corrected Number of Deaths.	1,613 1,614 1,629 1,529 1,529 1,533 1,569 1,740 1,659 1,740 1,639 1,734 1,639 1,734 1,639 1,734 1,735	1,637
Population.	80,385 80,385 80,385 81,470 81,470 82,687 83,922 85,176 86,449 91,733 91	125,462
YEAR	1878 18879 18881 18881 18881 18881 18884 18885 18895 18990 18990 18900 19000 19000 19000 19100 19100 19100	1914

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Estimated Population.—The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of 1914 was 125,562, an increase of 100 over that of 1913.

This increased population was apportioned to the various Wards in accordance with the number of new houses erected in each, deductions being made in respect of houses demolished.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which were solemnized during 1914 was 1,031; this represents a rate of persons married equal to 16.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is an increase of 0.3 compared with the previous year. The following table gives information relating to the marriage-rate for the past 17 years:—

Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of Marriages	961	961	1025	943	948	957	973	972	981	1005	982	967	994	917	1021	1012	1031
Rate.	18.8	18.6	19.6	17:8	16.3	16.1	16.17	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.4	14.95	15.15	14.8	16.4	16.1	16.4

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate.—The births registered during the year numbered 3,011, compared with 3,013 in 1913. Of the 3,011 births, 2,927 (97%) were notified in 1914 and investigated:—

		Males.	${\bf F}{\bf e}{\bf m}{\bf a}{\bf l}{\bf e}{\bf s}$	•	Total.
Legitimate		 1,467	1,385		2,852
Illegitimate	• • •	 42	33		75
		Grand	l Total		2,927

From these figures it will be seen that the illegitimate births represent 2.6% of the present total, as compared with 3.8% in the previous year, 3.1% in 1912, 2.8% in 1911, 2.0% in 1910, and 2.2% in 1909. In the following table is set out the distribution of all births, both legitimate and illegitimate:—

Table II.—Relating to Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate.

WARD			BIRTHS.		Birth Rate per 1,000.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births	Births regi	timate and I stered during 1902 to 1914.	simate and Illegitimate stered during the years 1902 to 1914.		
	-	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Total	per 1,000.	in 1914.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Illeg.timate per 1,000 Births.		
Abbey .		274	7	281	29.46	25	3628	139	39		
Arboretum .		182	2	184	20.89	11	2403	69	29		
Babington .		127		127	15.83	0	1818	52	29		
Becket .		147	8	155	21.74	52	1917	93	49		
Bridge .	• •	100	2	102	17.92	20	1482	51	5		
Castle .		257	5	262	34 ·9 5	19	2906	115	40		
Dale .		178	4	182	19:34	22	2628	66	25		
Derwent .		132	6	138	25.07	44	1852	50	27		
Friargate .		190	10	200	22 ·27	50	2680	77	29		
Kingsmead .		185	3	188	2 9·36	16	219 9	140	64		
Litchurch .	••	145	4	149	18:31	27	2040	93	46		
Markeaton .		193	4	197	27.09	21	2698	108	40		
Normanton .		198	4	202	23.87	20	2940	61	21		
Osmaston .		162	5	167	24.44	30	2453	82	34		
Pear Tree .		248	6	254	26.19	24	3347	62	19		
Rowditch .		134	5	139	16.95	36	2139	82	39		
	-										
Totals .	• •	2852	75	2927	23.3	26	39,130	1,340	35		

The births registered during the year numbered 3,011, which represents a birth-rate of 23.9 per 1,000, compared with 24.0 in the previous year, 23.4 in 1912, 23.6 in 1911, 24.1 in 1910, and 24.9 in 1909.

As regards the various Wards, the birth-rates, as in previous years, varied between very wide limits, being as low as 15.83 in Babington Ward, 16.95 in Rowditch Ward, and 17.92 in Bridge Ward, and as high as 34.95 in Castle Ward, 29.46 in Abbey Ward, 29.36 in King's Mead Ward, 27.09 in Markeaton Ward, and 26.19 in Pear Tree Ward. Babington Ward had the lowest birth-rate in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913.

The number of births which have been divided for the purpose of ascertaining facts relating to illegitimacy now exceeds 40,000, and it will be observed that practically one child in every 30 born in Derby is illegitimate. The rate of illegitimacy is highest in King's Mead Ward, not less than one child in 15 being born with that social stigma attached to it. The Wards which show the next highest figures are Becket and Litchurch Wards, rather less than one child in 21 and one in 22 respectively being illegitimate. Castle and Markeaton Wards are the next highest, each Ward shewing a rate of one in 25. The credit for the lowest illegitimate rate belongs to Pear Tree Ward, whilst a low rate is also recorded in Normanton Ward; two other Wards—Dale and Derwent—have rates of over one in 37 births. It is interesting to note that one of the Wards which has already been mentioned as having a high birth-rate has also a low illegitimate rate.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—This Act was adopted by the Council at a meeting held on December 4th, 1907, and came into operation early in January, 1908. The number of births notified during 1914 was 97% of the total registered. Details of work done under this Act will be found on pages 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 116, 119, and 120.

Still-births.—The number of burials of still-born children in the Derby Cemeteries during 1914 was 129, or 19 more than the number in 1913.

Appended herewith is the usual table relating to these burials for the past 20 years.

For the particulars contained in the following table, I am indebted to Mr. C. E. Oliver, Clerk to the Derby Burial Board:—

Burials in the Derby Cemeteries during the past 20 years.

Year.	Ordinary Burials.	Burials of Still-born Children.	Total.	Percentage of Burials of Still-born Children to the whole.
1895	1587	210	1797	11.7
1896	1510	218	1728	12.7
1897	1581	182	1763	10.4
1898	1744	178	1922	9.3
1899	1787	193	1980	9.8
1900	1887	195	2082	9.4
1901	1627	246	1873	13.2
1902	1552	217	1769	12.3
1903	1522	184	1706	10.8
1904	1704	154	1858	8.3
1905	1692	161	1853	8.5
1906	1666	171	1837	9.4
1907	1627	155	1782	8.7
1908	1558	163	1721	9.5
1909	1618	152	1770	8.1
1910	1365	130	1495	8.7
1911	1624	112	1736	6.4
1912	1484	116	1600	7.8
1913	1478	110	1588	. 6.8
1914	1533	129	1662	7.8

DEATHS.

Annual Rate of Mortality.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,701, as against 1,667 in 1913, 1,630 in 1912, 1,831 in 1911, 1,556 in 1910, and 1,799 in 1909; of these deaths 101 were of strangers; and there were 37 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,637. The net death-rate, therefore, from all causes was 13·1 per 1,000, as against 12·5 in 1913, 12·21 in 1912, 14·04 in 1911, 11·01 in 1910, and 13·3 in 1909.

The factor for correcting the general death-rate based on the population at the 1911 census as applied by the Registrar-General is 1.0078. The corrected death-rate for 1914 is therefore 13.2.

Principal Causes of Death, 1914.

Comparison with 1913.

		Deaths in 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bronchitis	• • •	160	• • •	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	• • •	98	• • •	6
Old Age	• • •	137	14	• • •
Cancer	• • •	115	• • •	14
Heart Diseases	• • •	135	• • •	11
Diarrhœa	• • •	4 3	• • •	21
*Premature Birth		132	5 5	• • •
Pneumonia	• • •	93	3	• • •
Apoplexy and Cerebral				
Hæmorrhage	• • •	109	43	• • •
Other Tuberculous Diseases	• • •	62	8	• • •
Measles	• • •	19	6	• • •
Violence Causes	• • •	67	18	• • •
Nephritis and Bright's Dis	sease	44	• • •	9
Diphtheria	• • •	12	5	• • •
Whooping Cough	• • •	23	17	• • •
Meningitis	• • •	15	5	• • •
Cirrhosis of Liver & Alcoho	lism	23	9	• • •
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	23	8	• • •
Influenza	• • •	10	• • •	19
Enteric Fever		1	• • •	2
Scarlet Fever	• • •	4	2	• • •

^{*}Including Congenital Defects, and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus,



CHART SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1913.

r of s

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.



Deaths from Other Diseases.

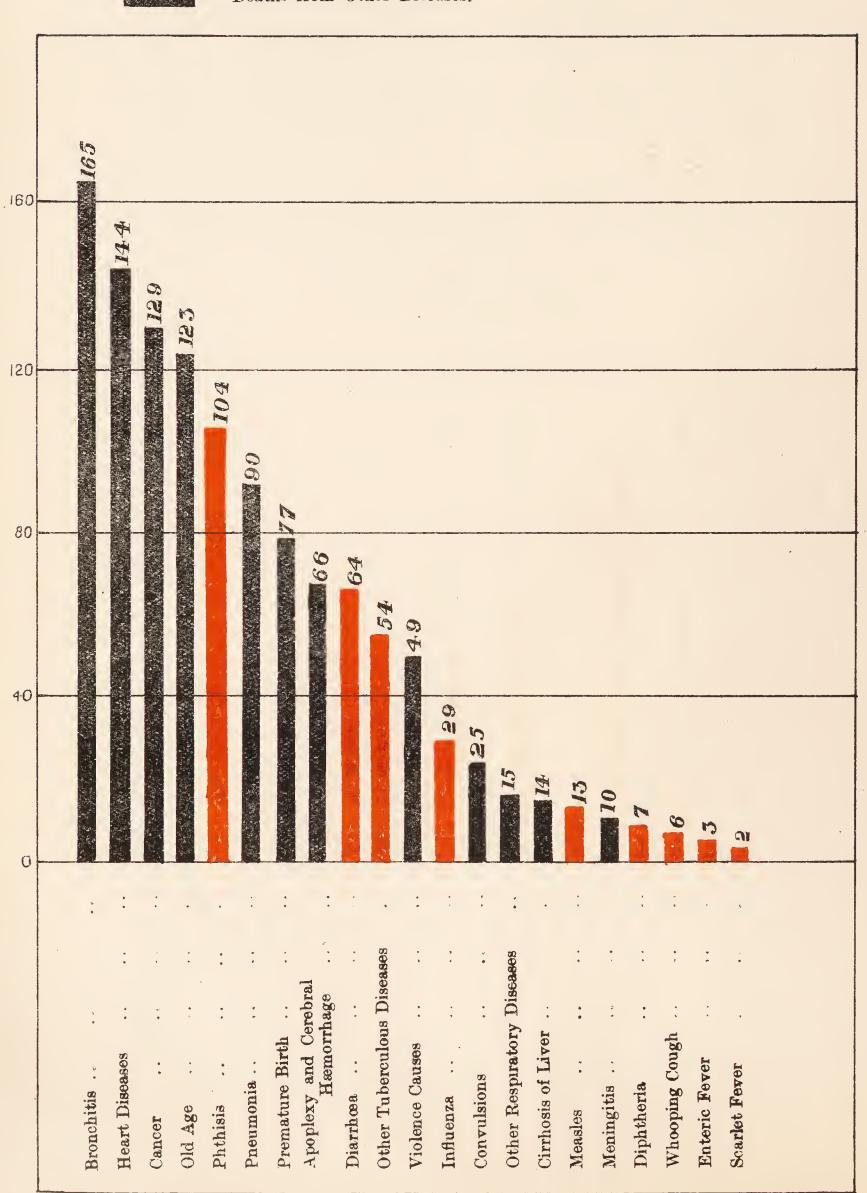


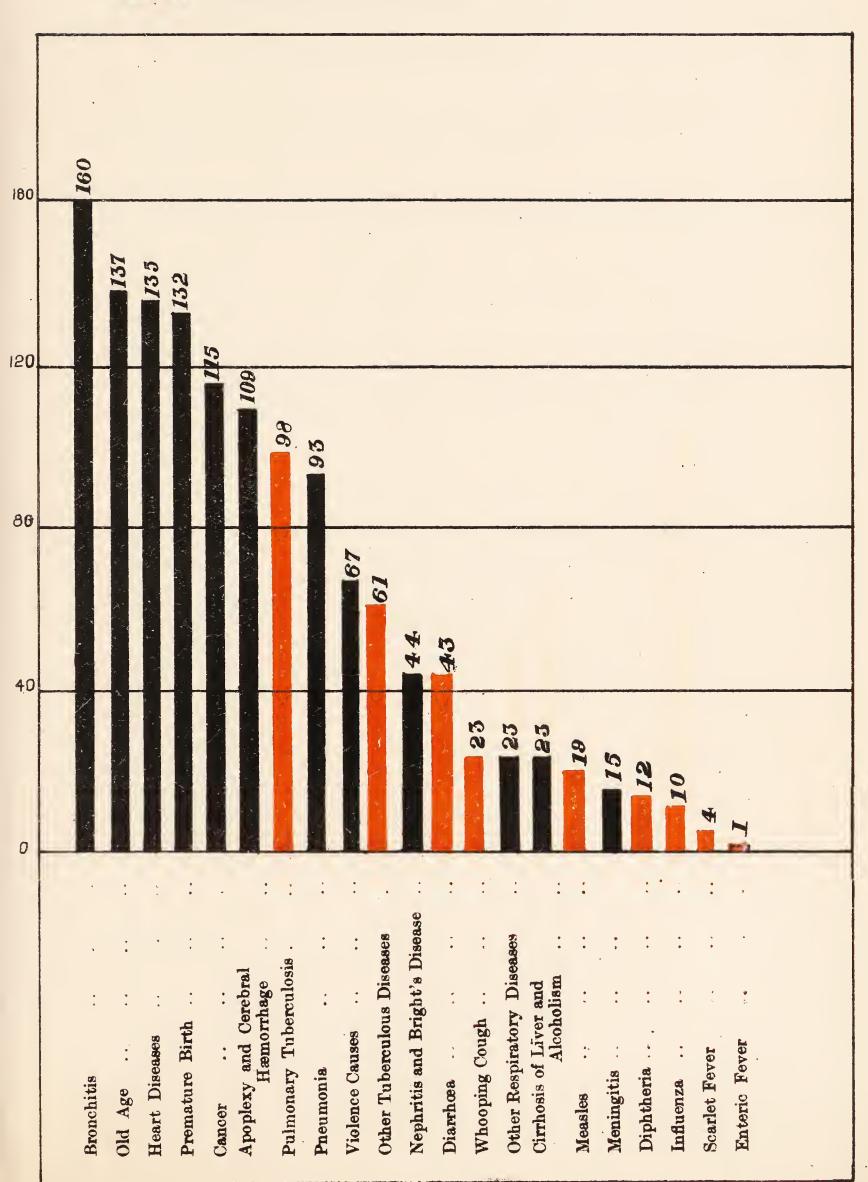
CHART SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1914.



Deaths from Infectious Diseases,



Deaths from Other Diseases.





MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS.

(A) Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of children under one year of age in Derby during 1914 numbered 276, a rate of 91 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality for England and Wales during 1914 was 105, that of the great towns was 114, and of the smaller towns 104.

The infantile mortality figures, not only in Derby, but also in the great towns and in the smaller towns, as well as in England and Wales, generally were lower than those in 1913, when the infantile mortality-rates were respectively Derby 99, Great Towns 117, Smaller Towns 112, and England and Wales 109.

The infantile mortality-rate of 91 per 1,000 births is the third lowest rate recorded, the record low rate being 79 in 1912. The next lowest was 85 in 1910. The average infantile mortality for the past five years has been 95 per 1,000 births, a figure which compares very favourably with that of any previous quinquennium recorded. In the year 1900 the infantile mortality-rate was 173 per 1,000 births.

The following table gives the chief causes of death at different periods during the first year:—

Table III.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Dea	this from stated Causes at	var	ious	Age	es u	naer	Ine	rea	r oi	Age	e.
CAU	USE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under I Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	Certified	. 91	7	14	10	122	5 0	52	25	27	276
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox		• •	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	1 1 2	1 2	1 2 8
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c		• •	1	1	2	10	18	5	2	37
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Atelectasis Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4 2	2 1 	3 2 4	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{array}$	64 9 2 23	3 3 9	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	2	3	67 13 2 47
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis Other Tuberculous Diseases	• •	• •	1	• •		• •	··i	3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3
v. Other Causes.	Rickets (Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Bronchitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlying Syphilis Other Causes	9 1	3	3	1 2 1	16 2 2	 4 8 3 1 5	1 7 7 4 1	 1 2 5 1 	1 2 3 4 	31 23 14 3 1 14
		91	7	14	10	122	50	52	25	27	276
Births SI	Legitimate 2,852 Deaths	Legit	imate	Infa	ints	257 I	nfan	tile M	Iortal		90·1

Notified \(\) Illegitimate 75 \ Illegitimate

19 =253.3

Table shewing Infant Deaths from Immaturity since the Year 1905.

Year.	Total Births.	No. of Premature Births.	Deaths. from Wasting Disease (Marasmus Atrophy & Debility.)	Percentage of Im- maturity Death.
1905	3108	76	62	4.5
1906	3103	66	48	4.4
1907	3152	69	70	4.4
1908	3321	73	44	3.6
1909	3220	88	51	4.4
1910	3163	62	27	2.8
1911	2921	93	54	5.0
1912	2920	55	39	3.2
1913	3013	77	48	4.1
1914	3011	67	47	3.8

In Table III. are set out the causes of death among children under the age of one year. These are further subdivided into the weeks of the first month of life, and figures are given for each month until the age of one year. The deaths of 276 infants were registered during the year, as compared with 298 in the previous year, and 231 in the year 1912. In the sub-division "Wasting Diseases," no fewer than 129 of these deaths are classified; premature births and debilitated conditions contributing respectively 67 and 47. The above table shows the deaths from these two latter conditions (which two are grouped under the heading of Immaturity) during the past nine years in Derby. The next highest total is the sum of the allied diseases Diarrhæa and Enteritis, which caused 37 deaths, as against 50 in the previous year; this is followed by Convulsions 31, Bronchitis 23, and Pneumonia 14.

The investigation of the relationship between feeding and the mortality of infants which was begun in 1899 has been continued and the results are recorded below:—

TABLE IV.—Mortality per 1,000 births from certain diseases among children born between the period January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1913, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months or hand-fed, or were at first breast-fed and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months:--

Method of Feeding.	Brea	st-fed.	Mixe	d-fed.	Han	d-fed.	All three classes.		
Number of children.	23	23	2	72	183 277			7 8	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	24	10.3	9	33.1	3	16.4	36	12.9	
Diarrhæa (including Enteritis, Gastro- Enteritis and Gas- tritis)	13	5.6	21	7 7·2	6	32.8	40	14.4	
Marasmus	9	3.9	11	40.5	4	21.8	24	8.6	
Atrophy and Debility	6	2.6	5	18.4	1	5.4	12	$4 \cdot 3$	
Tabes Mesenterica	• •		1.	3.7	• •		1	0.4	
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	1	0.4	1	3.7	• •	• •	2	0.7	
All other Tuberculous Diseases	2	0.9	5	18.4	1	5.4	8	2.9	
Convulsions	12	5.1	7	25.7	3	16.4	22	$7 \cdot 9$	
Dentition	2	0.9	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	0.7	
Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhœa)	8	3.4	2	7.3	• •	• •	10	3.6	
All other Diseases	3	1.3	2	7.3	2	10.9	7	2.5	
Totals	80	34.4	64	235.3	20	109.3	164	59.0	

The following deaths have not been included in the above table
for the reasons stated below:—
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 4
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having
been given 9
(3) The child being prematurely born 87
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 21
$ar{ ext{Total}}$ $ar{ ext{121}}$
It will be seen then that of the 2,862 infants born during the year (1913) 285 failed to reach the age of 1 year.
Number of children registered during the afore-mentioned period 2,862
From the above the following deductions must be made:—
(a) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 80
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be
obtained 4 — 84
Net total of children who were under the direct observation
of the Women Inspectors 2,778
Percentage of children breast-fed 83.6
,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed 9.8
,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by
natural means 6.6
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed 34.4
,, ,, hand-fed 109·3 partly breast-fed 235·3
Darlly Dreast-Ted 250.9

TABLE IV. (a)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between the period November, 1900, and December, 1907, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or hand-fed, or who were at first breast- and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months.

Method of Feeding.	Breas	t-fed.	Mix	ed.	Hand	-fed.	All three classes.		
Number of children.	124	15	26	80	32	82	18377		
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1.000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	171	13.8	38	14.2	103	31.4	312	17.0	
Diarrhœa and Epidemic Enteritis	96	7.8	55	20.6	190	57.9	341	18.6	
Gastritis and Gastro- Enteritis	13	1.1	7	2.7	25	7.7	45	2.5	
Marasmus	57	4.6	30	11.2	81	24.7	168	9.2	
Atrophy and Debility	99	8.0	20	$7 \cdot 1$	91	27.8	210	11.5	
Tabes Mesenterica	11	0.9	3	1.2	16	4.9	30	1.7	
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	14	1.2	7	2.6	16	4.9	37	2.1	
All other Tuberculous Diseases	34	2.8	. 12	4.5	14	4.3	60	3 ∙3	
Convulsions	161	13.0	44	16.5	99	30.2	304	16 ·6	
Dentition	14	1.2	10	3.8	12	3.7	36	2.0	
Zymotic Diseases other than Diarrhea	59	4.8	26	9.7	38	11.6	123	6.7	
All other Diseases	121	9.8	15	5.6	72	22.0	208	11.4	
Totals	850	69.5	267	95.9	757	230.7	1874	102.0	

The following deaths have not been included in the above table for the reasons stated below:—
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 92
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having
been given
(3) The child being prematurely born 471
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 8
Total 751
It will be seen that of the 21,905 infants born during the period, 2,625 failed to reach the age of 1 year.
Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period 21,905
From the above the following deductions must be made:—
(a) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 3,392
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be
occurring before any information could be obtained 136
occurring before any information could be
occurring before any information could be obtained 136
occurring before any information could be obtained 136 3,528
occurring before any information could be obtained
occurring before any information could be obtained 136 ———————————————————————————————————
occurring before any information could be obtained
occurring before any information could be obtained
occurring before any information could be obtained
occurring before any information could be obtained

fABLE IV. (b)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between January, 1908 (the year in which the Notification of Births Act was adopted), and December, 1913, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or handfed, or who were at first breast- and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months:—

Method of Feeding.	Breas	st-fed.	Mixe	d-fed.	Han	d-fed.	All three elasses.		
Number of ehildren.	13	270	22	33	14	64	16967		
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	153	11.6	56	25.1	39	26.6	248	14.7	
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis	42	3.2	112	50-1	66	45.1	220	12.9	
Marasmus	5 5	4.1	51	22.8	34	23.2	140	8.2	
Atrophy and Debility	30	2.3	14	6.3	30	20.5	74	4.4	
Tabes Mesenteriea	1	0.08	1	0.5	1	0.7	3	0.2	
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	9	0.7	8	3.6	7	4.8	24	1.4	
All other Tubereulous Diseases	12	0.9	16	7.1	13	8.8	41	2.4	
Convulsions	87	6.6	35	15.7	27	18.4	149	8.8	
Dentition	7	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.4	10	0.6	
Zymotic Diseases	40	3.0	23	10.3	7	4.8	70	4.1	
(excluding Diarrhœa) All other Diseases	62	4.7	30	13.4	23	15.7	115	6.8	
Totals	498	37.6	347	155.4	249	169-9	1094	64.5	

The following deaths have not been included in the above table for the reasons stated below:—
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 56
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having
been given 87
(3) The child being prematurely born 442
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 111
Total 696
It will be seen then that of the 18,431 infants born during the period, 1,790 failed to reach the age of 1 year.
Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period
From the above the following deductions must be made:—
(a) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 1,375
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained 89
1,464
Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women inspectors 16,967
Percentage of children breast-fed 78.2
,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed 8.6
,, ,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by natural means 13.1
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed 37.6
,, ,, hand-fed 170·1
,, ,, partly breast-fed 155.4
The death-rate amongst the breast-fed children is 37.6 per 1,000 births, as compared with 170.1 per 1,000 among those hand-fed and 155.4 per 1,000 amongst those only partly breast-fed. It is important also to note that not only is this marked difference to

be seen in the general death-rate, but in every classification there is the same result, the death-rate is invariably lower among the breast-fed children.

(B) Other Ages.

At all other ages there were registered 1,361 deaths, and of these 120 were of children between the ages of 1 and 5, 54 at the age period 5 and under 15, 61 between 15 and 25 years, 201 between 25 and 45, 387 between 45 and 65, and 538 at all ages over 65.

In the first of these age periods, Zymotic Diseases were responsible for a large number of deaths, Measles causing 17 deaths, as compared with 8 in the previous year. Whooping Cough caused 14 deaths, as compared with 5 in 1913. Bronchitis 8 and Pneumonia 18, were likewise very fatal diseases. Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis were the cause of 20 deaths. Two deaths occurred from Phthisis in this age period.

The age periods 5 to 15, and 15 to 25, are noted for being the healthiest, and in the former the chief contributing causes of death were Accidents 5, Heart Diseases 7, Tuberculous Diseases (other than Phthisis) 5, Diphtheria 5; in the latter period Phthisis was the most dangerous ailment, as no fewer than 22 out of the 61 deaths were assignable to that cause. Phthisis is likewise a dangerous disease at the next age periods, 25 to 45, and 45 to 65, there being no less than 70 deaths, and in addition Heart Diseases contributed 68 deaths, and Cancer 72. In the declining years of life, Chest Ailments 112, Heart Diseases 53, and Cancer 42, are the chief causes of death, whilst Zymotic Ailments become practically a negligible quantity.

District Mortality Rates.

In Table V. the various mortality rates which have been recorded in the different Wards into which the town is divided are set out. The deaths in public institutions have been relegated to the Wards to which the persons belonged before they were removed. On the basis of the general death-rate the healthiest Wards were Pear Tree 9.18, Dale 9.88 and Friar Gate also 9.88. King's Mead Ward shows the highest death-rate, viz., 21.71, with Castle 19.34, Becket and

Bridge each 15.29, and Abbey 15.20, the next in order. The high death-rate in each of these Wards is in considerable measure contributed to by the high death-rate among children. The Infantile Mortality in the town as a whole was 91 per 1,000 births, but in Bridge Ward it was 147, King's Mead 138, and Castle 126. Infantile Mortality rates of below 91 (the average of the whole town) are noted in Derwent (87), Arboretum (81), Markeaton (81), Rowditch (72), Dale (77), Normanton (64), Pear Tree (63), and Osmaston (54). It is satisfactory to note that there is some improvement in the waste of infant life which is taking place in the Wards The Phthisis death-rate for the whole town was just referred to. 0.78, slightly lower than the previous year. The following Wards had a Phthisis death-rate below the average of the whole town, viz., Abbey, Arboretum, Babington, Bridge, Dale, Friar Gate, Normanton, Pear Tree, and Rowditch Wards. The highest Zymotic rate is recorded in Castle Ward (1.74), whilst Abbey Ward (1.58), King's Mead Ward (1.25), and Markeaton Ward (1.24) were the next highest.

TABLE Y.-Population, Density, Deaths, and certain Death Rates in the various Wards of the Borough of Derby for the Year 1914.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births.	114	1 50	102	116	147	126	77	87	00	138	94	81	64	54	63			•				•	91
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year.	39) <u>-</u>	133	18	15	33	14	12	20	26	14	16	13	6	16	10						•	276
Phthisis death rate.	0.63		•	86.0	0.70	1.60	6	0.91	29.0	2.03	1.11	1:1	0.59	88.0	0.31	0.73	•	•		_		•	0.78
Deaths from Phthisis	9) or	ന		4	12	67	5	9	133	6	∞	5	9	೧೯	9	41	ന				•	86
Respiratory death	∞		0	2.81	೧೧	-	\mathfrak{A}	3	4	0	1	4		9	1.86	1.46	•	•				•	2.2
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases exclusive of Phthisis.	27	12	16	20	19	16	13	13	13	25	56	25	10	П	18	12	58	2	•			•	276
Zymotic death rate.	1.58	0.34		<u>L</u> .		1.74	•	•		1.25	<u>.</u>	•	÷	1.17	0.41	0.87	•	•					0.81
Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	15	က	6	5	10	133	∞	7	4	x	-	0	5	00	41	ന	29	20				•	102
Death- rate per 1,000 living.	15.20	0.4	13.09	15.29	15.29	19.34	9.88	11.44	8.6	21.71	4	13.2	0.5	9.0	9.18	10.85	•	•				•	13.1
Total Deaths.	145	92	105	109	87	145	93	63	88	140	134	96	83	73	83	83	513	101				•	1,637
Density in persons per acre.	က က	72	09	70	25	29	පව	9	51	71	18	48	79	5	25	23	:	•				•	24
Acreage.	285	122	134	102	229	112	569	206	176	90	462	151	106	1,381	392	354	*	•				• • •	5,272
Estimated population in 1914.	9,539	8,808	8,023	7,131	5,695	7,497	9,411	5,506	8,980	6,404	8,137	7,273	8,426	6,833	9,699	8,203	•	•				•	125,562
Population in 1911.	9,381	8,662	7,890	6,669	5,603	7,877	9,225	5,414	8,826	6,310	8,003	7,155	8,269	6,737	9,528	Ŏ	•					•	123,410
WARDS.	Abbev	Arboretum	Babington .	Becket	Bridge	Castle	Dale	Derwent	Friargate	King's Mead	Litchurch	Markeaton	Normanton	Osmaston	Pear Tree	Rowditch	*Institutions	Non-Residents	Transferred by	Reg. Gen. (full	address not	supplied)	+WholeBorough

*The death in Institutions have been relegated to the various Wards. +Excluding Non-Residents.

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

These two diseases were responsible for no fewer than 253 of the 1,637 deaths registered during 1914. Bronchitis was ascribed as the cause in 160 instances and Pneumonia in 93. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 165 and 90 respectively. Of the 160 deaths due to Bronchitis, 23 occurred in children under one year of age, while 91 (nearly 57%) occurred in persons of 65 and upwards. The 93 Pneumonia deaths include 14 under one year, 18 between one and five years, 7 between 5 and 25, 40 between 25 and 65, and only 14 at 65 and upwards. Bronchitis heads the list of causes of death during 1914, Old Age with 137 deaths coming next in order.

The general direction which preventive measures should take would appear to be in the case of Bronchitis, greater care with regard to exposure and to the clothing of young children and elderly persons. The education of the public with respect to the possibly infectious nature of Pneumonia is desirable, and attention directed to the fact that persons with impaired constitutions, whether the result of defective home hygiene or of pernicious habits, are those upon whom the pneumococcus (the causal microbe of this disease) can most readily exhibit its pathological effects. As a corollary those conditions which tend to improve physique should be encouraged. The ventilation of workrooms and places where people congregate is of great importance. Since dust in excessive amount interferes with the efficient working of the respiratory tract, it would appear desirable that dustless streets should be aimed at, and the least dust-raising methods of scavenging should be adopted, and one is led to hope that vacuum methods may soon be efficiently and economically applied for this purpose. In the case of a person attacked it is obvious that careful disposal of the infected sputum is most desirable, as in the case of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

BRONCHITIS.

Month	0 1	1 - 5	5 - 15	$\frac{15}{25}$	$\frac{25}{45}$	45 - 65	65 and over.	Total.		
January	• • •	• • •	3	1			1	4	18	27
February		• • •	5	2	• • •		•••	3	6	16
March			• • •	4	• • •		• • •	7	11	22
April		• • •	2	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	3	. 8	14
May		• • •	2		• • •	• • •	•••	1	4	7
June	• • •		3	1.	• • •	• • •		1	4	9
July	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		3	4	7
August	•••	• • •	1		• • •	• • •		1	2	4
September	• • •		2	• • •	1	• • •	• • •	2	3	8
October	• • •		2					5	10	17
November			1		• • •	• • •	• • •	3	5	9
December	• • •	• • •	2	•••	• • •		• • •	2	16	20
Total	• • •	• • •	23	8	1	•••	2	35	91	160

31

PNEUMONIA.

Month.			0 1	$\frac{1}{5}$	5 - 15	15 - 25	$\frac{25}{45}$	$\frac{45}{65}$	65 and over.	Total.
January	• • •	• • •	5	4	1	• • •	1	3	. 3	17
February	•••	• • •	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	13
March	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	• • •	•••		2	1	4
April	• • •	• • •	1	• • •	• • •	• • •	2	3	• • •	6
May	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	1	•••	1	2	•••	5
June	•••	• • •	• • •	3	• • •	• • •	3	1.	2	9
July		• • •	• • •	4	• • •	1	• • •	2	1	8
August	•••	• • •	1		• • •	•••	2	•••	• • •	3
September	•••	• • •	1	• • •			2	2	1	6
October	•••	• • •	1	1		• • •	2	2	2	8
November	• • •	• • •	1	1	1	• • •	• • •	3	•••	6
December	• • •	• • •	1		1	• • •	2	3	1	8
Total	• • •	• • •	14	18	5	2	16	24	14	93

INFLUENZA.

The only information relating to the prevalence of Influenza is to be gleaned from the death returns, and these shew that there were 10 deaths ascribed to this disease, as compared with 29 in the previous year, 25 in 1912, 14 in 1911, 6 in 1910, and 14 in 1909. The largest number of deaths (8) were registered in the age periods 45-65 and 65 and over. There were no deaths of children under one year of age. The Ward allocation of the deaths was:—1 in Abbey Ward, 1 Becket, 2 Dale, 1 King's Mead, 1 Litchurch, 2

Normanton, 1 Pear Tree, and 1 Rowditch. There were no deaths from this cause in Arboretum, Babington, Bridge, Castle, Derwent, Friar Gate, Markeaton, and Osmaston Wards.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer or some variety of malignant disease was held responsible for 115 deaths, as compared with 129 in 1913, 116 in 1912, 125 in 1911, 95 in 1910, and 96 in 1909. There was only I death from this disease below the age of 25 years, 15 between 25 and 45, 57 between 45 and 65, and 42 at ages 65 and upwards. Litchurch Ward, with 16 deaths, shewed the highest Ward mortality. In Osmaston Ward there were only 4 deaths from this disease (as in 1913), while only 2 deaths from Cancer were certified in residents of Derwent Ward.

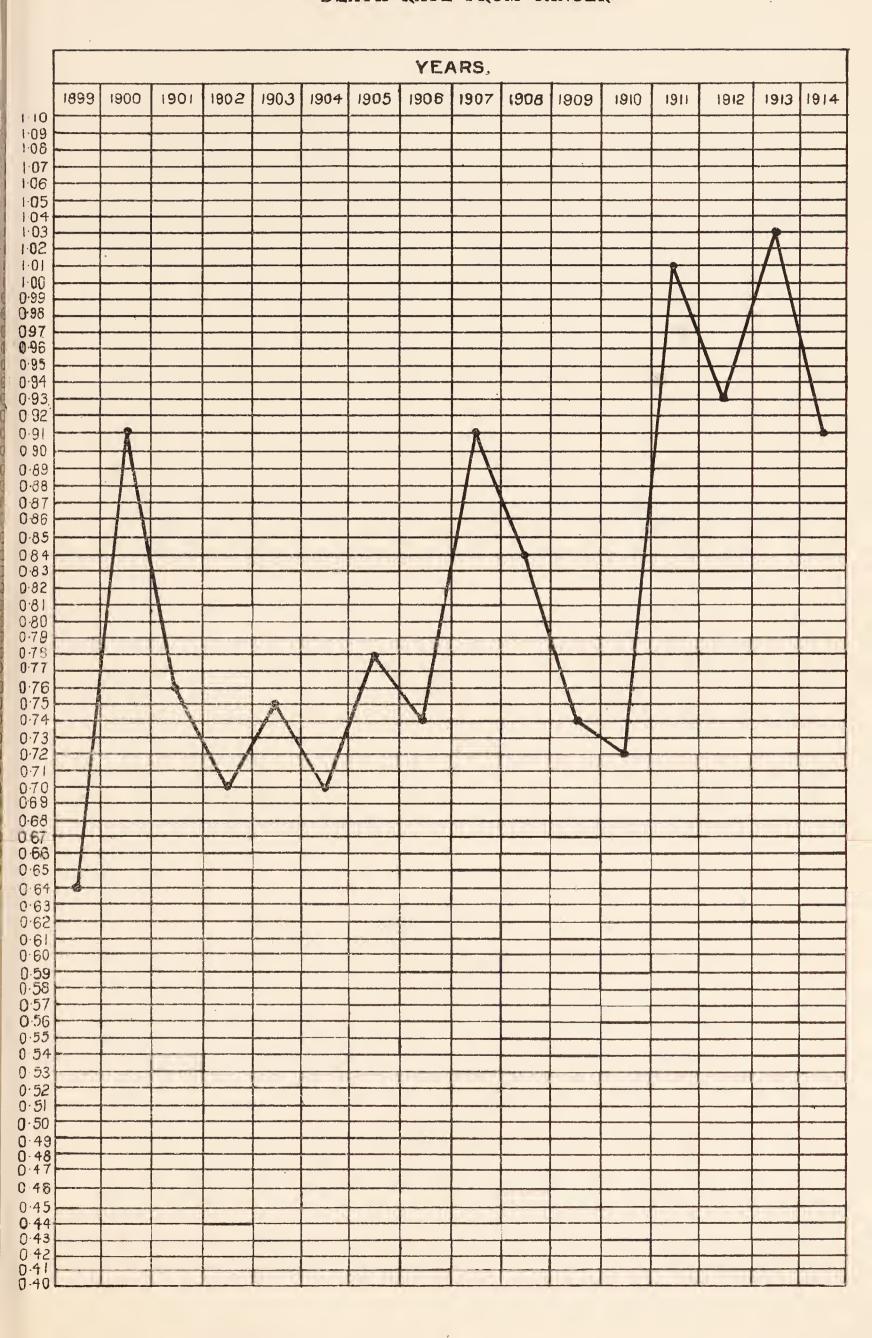
Part of the Body Affected.—The accompanying table shews the various organs affected with Cancer in the fatal cases of 1914. It will be noticed that this terrible disease especially selects the organs of the digestive system, and the organs of generation in the female:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1914.

PARTS AFFECTED.

Stomach 13 GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM— Uterus		18
Stomach 13 Uterus	• • •	18
Liver 11 Mamma		8
Rectum 11 Bladder		1
Tongue 3 Ovary		1
Peritoneum 2 Broad Ligament		1
Colon 6 Penis		1
Œsophagus 3 Vagina		1
Gall Bladder 2 Lymphatic System—-		
Small Intestine 4 Glands of Neck		4
Pancreas 3 Thyroid	• • •	1
Sigmoid 1 Mediastinal Glands .	• • •	1
Lip 2 OTHER PARTS OF BODY—		
Jaw	• • •	3
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM— Ear		1
Larynx 5 Spine		1
Lung 4 Not stated		3

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER





VIOLENCE.

There were 67 deaths attributed to violence, as compared with 49 in 1913, 55 in 1912, 41 in 1911, 66 in 1910, and 55 in 1909. 51 of these cases were accidents, and 16 were cases of suicide. These totals compare with 43 and 6 respectively in the previous year. Eight of the cases of accident were of children under the age of 5 years, and 23 occurred amongst people aged from 25 to 65; this, of course, being the period of activity when risks, whether occupational or otherwise, are most common. All of the 16 cases of self-inflicted death occurred over the age of 25.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were 135 deaths from **Heart Diseases**, compared with 144 in 1913, 131 in 1912, and 112 in 1911; of these 121 were over the age of 25. The highest number was 15 in Castle Ward, followed by 11 in King's Mead Ward, and 10 each in Derwent and Osmaston Wards. Of the 23 deaths from **Alcoholism** and **Cirrhosis of the Liver**, there were none below the age of 25. Of the 132 deaths registered as due to **Prematurity**,* Abbey and Castle Wards headed the list with 13 each, King's Mead Ward 12; Babington Ward was the lowest with 2. There were 8 deaths attributable to "**Accidents of Parturition**," as compared with 8 in 1913 and 7 in 1912.

The five children who were over one year at death were certified as having died from Marasmus (3 cases) and Congenital Malformation (2 cases).

INQUESTS.

We are informed by the Borough Coroner that the number of Inquests held by him during the year ended December 31st, 1914, was 172, being made up of 103 held on males and 69 on females. There were no unregistered deaths in the Borough; the cause of every death was certified either by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner.

^{*} Includes 47 deaths from atrophy, debility and marasmus, 13 deaths from congenital defects, and 67 deaths from premature births, in infants under one year.

Mortuary.—The Coroner's Officer, Mr. John Payne, informs me that the number of dead bodies which were received into the Mortuary during 1914 was 13, and that 3 post-mortem examinations were conducted in the building during the year.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1914 in accordance with the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts was 1,024, as compared with 575 in the previous year, 562 in 1912, 1,113 in 1911, 1,163 in 1910, and 989 in 1909. The number (1,024) includes 154 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a disease which only became notifiable on 23rd October, 1913. In addition, there were 303 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 88 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations; also 876 cases of Measles, 376 cases of Whooping Cough, 306 cases of Varicella, and 109 cases of Mumps, notified by school teachers.

The highest and lowest weekly notifications under the Notification Acts were as follows:—

Week ending		Cases	Notified.
3rd October, 1914	 highest number		45
3rd January, 1914	 lowest number		8

The weekly notification to Superintendents of Sunday Schools attended by infected children commenced in the early part of 1911 has been continued during the year.

The total number of notifications under the Notification Acts and Orders of the Local Government Board (i.e., excluding the voluntary notification of Measles, etc.) was 1,415.

TABLE VI.—Summary of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1914.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	59	50	36	33	154
Other Tuber'lous Diseases.	28	18	61 61	20	80
Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis.	84	22	71	71	303
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	•	•	•		•
Polio- myelitis.	\vdash	•	:	:	П
Puerperal Fever.	63	:	က	Q	10
Erysipelas.	ස	82	17	42	120
Enteric Fever.	\vdash		9	က	11
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	59	38	103	56	256
Scarlet Fever.	22	97	113	185	472
Small Pox.	•	•		•	•
Totals.	314	309	371	421	1415
Quarters.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year

TABLE VI. (a) of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1914, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

			$Cases \\ notified in \\ 1914.$	Deaths registered in 1914.
Small-pox				• • •
Scarlatina or Scarlet Feve	r		472	4
Diphtheria (including Men	nbranou	3		
Croup)			256	11
Typhus Fever	• • •		• • •	• • •
Enteric or Typhoid Fever			11	1
Continued Fever				
Relapsing Fever			• • •	
Puerperal Fever	• • •		10	3
Cholera	• • •		• • •	• • •
Erysipelas 🖁	• • •		120	7
Plague	• • •		• • •	• • •
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		• • •	303	98
Other Tuberculous Disease	s	• • •	88	61
Poliomyelitis	• • •	• • •	1	• • •
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		• • •		• • •
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	• • •		154	

In dealing with these cases the following action was taken:—

			Quarters		
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Totals.
Number of visits made by Inspectors Cases isolated. Borough Hospital:—	331	337	536	1119	2323
Scarlet Fever Diphtheria	59 38	$\begin{bmatrix} 71 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$	75 52	84 36	289 149
Erysipelas	 2	 1		1	1 5
Cases isolated. Royal Infirmary:—				J.	U
Diphtheria Enteric Fever	2	1	3	2	8
Puerperal Fever Erysipelas	4	7	•••	3 3	$\frac{3}{14}$
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases isolated. Workhouse Hospital:		• • •	2	• • •	2
Erysipelas Cases isolated. Children's Hospital:	• • •	• • •	$2 \mid$	1	3
Diphtheria Erysipelas			1 1	• • •	$\frac{1}{1}$
Cases isolated. Tuberculosis Dispensary:—					
Erysipelas Cases willing to be isolated but for		• • •	• • •	1	1
which no room could be found Cases in which isolation was delayed	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	25 2 9	48 31	76 73
Number of rooms disinfected	204	255	305	366	1130
various schools within	0.7	4 17	0.1	1.40	0.40
the Borough	67	47	81	148	343

In addition 26 rooms were disinfected after Verminous Conditions, Cancer, etc.

TABLE VI. (b) gives information respecting the Notification of Infectious Diseases in previous years. It will be observed that the number notified in 1914 was much higher than that for the previous year (1,032), the increase being due to the increased number of Scarlet Fever cases and of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; 1914 was the first complete year in which the latter disease was notified.

TABLE VI (b).—Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough of Derby during 1914 and in each year since 1881.

	during 1914 and in each year since 1881.													
Years.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	bran-		†Pul- mon- ary Tuber- culosis		Puer- peral Fever.	Ery- sipelas	Chick'n	Ophthalmia Neon- ator- um.§	Polio- myeli-	C'r'bro Spinal Menin- gitis.‡	
1881	46	423	6	• •	95			6	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	577
1882	15	770	10		113		• •	6	• •		• •	• •		914
1883	2	506	8	• •	51	• •		7			• •	• •	• •	574
1884	7	389	• •	• •	344			11	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	751
1885	• •	232	1	• •	57	• •	• •	2	• •	• •	• •		• •	292
1886	• •	167	6	• •	162	• •		. 1			• •		• •	336
1887		64	27	• •	105	• •	• •	1	• •	• •	• •	e •		197
1888	20	756	23	• •	163	• •	• •	3				• •	• •	965
1889	• •	775	46	• •	99	• •	• •	5	• •	, .	• •	• •	• •	925
1890	5	346	81	• •	64	• •	• •	1	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	497
1891	• •	318	66	• •	66	• •	• •	8	• •	• •	• •		• •	458
1892	11	470	67	• •	55	• •	• •	9	• •	• •				612
1893	52	501	5 0		111	• •	• •	11	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	727
1894	3	513	46	• •	104	• •	• •	7		• •	• •			673
1895	94	364	43	• •	99	• •	• •	10	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	610
1896	1	427	45		104	• •	• •	3	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	580
1897	1	432	57		125	• •	• •	3	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	618
1898	••	481	74	• •	159	• •	• •	6		• •	• •	• •	• •	720
1899	••	885	60	• •	141	• •		8	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1094
1900	1	602	52	• •	125	• •	• •	7	67	• •	• •	• •	• •	854
1901	1	616	74	• •	114	• •		10	52	• •	• •	• •	• •	867
1902	8	332	63	• •	85	56	• •	13	88	• •	• •	a a	• •	645
1903	48	185	83	• •	64	105	• •	14	135	• •	• •	• •	• •	634
1904	210	638	150	• •	64	103	• •	16	138	• •	•	• •	• •	1319
1905	123	535	271	1	44	82	• •	13	89		• •	• •		1158
1906	• •	290	561	3	71	111	• •	11	113	• • .	• •	• •	• •	1160
1907	• •	181	606	• •	74	99		7	128	• •	۰	. •	• •	1095
1908	• •	116	670	• •	39	108	• •	15	120	• •	• •	• •		1068
1909	• •	210	653	• •	13	127	• •	9	104	• •	• •	• •	• •	1116
1910	• •	673	358	• •	29	131	۰	8	95	• •	• •	• •		1294
1911	• •	404	447	• •	52	255	• •	13	92	105	• •		• •	1368
1912	• •	193	187	e s	41	375	• •	11	122			6	2	937
1913	• •	231	141	• •	19	300	157	9	125	• •	49	• •	1	1032
1914	• •	472	256		11	303	88	10	120	• •	154	1		1415

* Notifiable for six months from May 1st, 1911.

In addition to the above, the following cases of Measles were also notified during short periods of voluntary notification:—1884, 513 cases; 1887, 874 cases; 1888, 33 cases; also 34 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 3 cases of Enteric Fever from the annexed areas during 1901. 1 case of Typhus was notified in 1881, and 2 cases of Cholera in 1893.

[†] Phthisis became a notifiable (voluntarily) disease in July, 1902. ‡ Became notifiable (locally) 1st April, 1912. § Became notifiable (locally) 23rd Oct., 1913.

Table VII.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified by the Teachers in the various Schools within the Borough.

School.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Chicken pox.	Diph- theria.	Mumps.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Sore Throats	Ring Worm.	Various.
Ashbourne Road	5	68	7	1	2	11	24	3	35
Brighton Road	3	73	28	1	1	2	47	1	6
Clarence Road	17	90	50	1	5	35	6	11	190
Firs Estate		$\frac{2}{c}$	1			6		2	27
Gerard Street		67	1	, 1		21	11	14	7
Hastings Street Kedleston Road	10	17	1	1	1		13	1	0
3T Ct 1	10	2	4	1	$\frac{1}{7}$	10	13		8 1
Nuns Street Nottingham Road									
Orchard Street			1				1		
Osmaston	6	1		4	2	15	2		17
Pear Tree Council	2	14	18		3	45	8	3	12
Reginald Street		19	3	1	12		3	7	1
St. James' Road		3	6		1	4	15	9	14
Traffic Street	2	54	9		10	44	5	1	71
All Saints'	1	$\frac{1}{60}$	05		$\frac{}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3	1
Christ Church Curzon Street		-	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 10 \end{array}$. 2	3	25 5	9	1	4 8
Curzon Street Parliament Street		35	14						7
Pear Tree Mission	2	4	i		2	7	1	5	
Practising		54	12			28	5	3	
St. Alkmund's		2	_		1	3		3	1
St. Andrew's	_	26				10	World Andrea	2	15
St. Anne's		1	2.2			1			
St. Chad's	8	34	60	2		5	19	4	9
St. Dunstan's	2	27	18		3	7	1	1	15
St. James' Church St. John's		$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 42 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{13}$	1	46	19 2 8	4	2	$\frac{4}{17}$
Cl. Tananhia		6	10		1	11	7	3 * 1	29
St. Joseph s St. Luke's	2	65	9		$\frac{1}{2}$	22		2	22
St. Mary's		6		_					
St. Paul's		15	1	Aspendigende	3		2 5	1	12
St. Peter's	-	48	6	_	1	4	5	4	20
St. Thomas'	1	2	1			3	1	6	3
Special		1	3		1			1	16
Education Office									_
Total	66	876	3)6	15	109	376	194	94	572
10081	0.5		0 313	. 0	100		1.0.1	O I	012

School Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The system of notification of infectious diseases by head masters and head mistresses to the Medical Officer of Health has continued. In the year under review the number of cases so notified was 2,608, as against 1,785 in 1913, 2,351 in 1912, 1,720 in 1911, 1,684 in 1910, and 1,451 in 1909. The great difference in these totals is due principally to Measles, Chicken Pox, and Whooping Cough, and to these aggregates the former disease contributed 876 cases as against 619 in 1913,

906 cases in 1912, 817 in 1911, 514 in 1910, and 1,621 in 1909, but only 278 in 1908.

This very fact alone shews the extent to which Measles interferes with school work, and any action, therefore, which can be taken to limit its extension should be taken advantage of. The number of Scarlet Fever cases which have been notified was 66, as against 38 in 1913, 37 in 1912, 54 in 1911, 103 in 1910, 31 in 1909, and 15 in 1908; the cases of Whooping Cough increased from 241 to 376, while cases of Diphtheria notified by the School Authorities increased from 8 to 15.

Mortality from Zymotic Diseases.

Zymotic Mortality during the past ten years.

Years.	Ten Years' Average.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate per 1,000	1.18	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.46	0.76	0.81

The diseases which are included under this heading, and which are usually designated the "seven principal Zymotic Diseases," are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhæa. Each of these diseases will receive separate consideration. The comparison of the mortality with previous years is set out in the above tabulation.

The total deaths registered as occurring within the Borough from this class of disease was 102, as compared with 95 in 1913, 57 in 1912, 215 in 1911, 89 in 1910, and 177 in 1909. These 102 deaths are equivalent to a death-rate of 0.81 per 1,000 of the population. The increase in the number of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases is mainly due to the increased number of deaths from Whooping Cough. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Diarrhæa of 21, as compared with 1913.

SMALLPOX.

Mortality from Small Pox during the past ten years.

		(,							1
Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate per 1.000.	0.005	0.02	nil.	nil,							

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year 1914; the last case treated in the wards of the Borough Hospital was discharged on September 25th, 1905.

During the year, notifications were received from two Port Medical Officers of passengers coming to Derby from infected ships.

- (1) August 24/14. Passenger from ship which landed a case of Smallpox at Lisbon. Notified by the Southampton Port Medical Officer.
- (2) October 8/14. Passenger from ship which landed a case of Smallpox at Lisbon. Notified by the Liverpool Medical Officer of Health.

The persons referred to were visited after their arrival in Derby, and there was no spread of infection.

Notification of Chickenpox.—Varicella was temporarily notifiable for six months (1st May to 31st October) in 1911, but it was not considered necessary to include the disease in the list of notifiable infectious diseases in 1914.

Vaccination.—I am indebted to Mr. H. Hutchings, the Vaccination Officer of the Derby Union, for the following particulars relating to Vaccination for the year, 1914, and also for the nine preceding years:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Births	3129	3143	3188	3309	3145	3184	2935	2958	2964	3082
Deaths of Unvaccinated Children	380	309	383	264	294	213	268	240	240	255
Insusceptible and Postponed Cases	24	25	47	48	27	20	15	8	6	5
Successfully Vaccinated	856	407	497	445	326	250	248	153	140	89
Conscientious Objection Certificates	439	284	363	971	956	908	669	719	690	598

The above table, showing the small proportion of successfully vaccinated children to the total, reveals a very unsatisfactory state of things, and one calculated to cause very considerable anxiety as to the results of the next invasion of Smallpox, especially in the absence of special hospital accommodation for Smallpox in the Borough.

It is satisfactory to record that preliminary arrangements with a neighbouring town for the joint provision of hospital accommodation for Smallpox cases were made during the year. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention the fact that the present absence of such accommodation is a continuous source of anxiety to the Medical Officer of Health. It is to be hoped that some accommodation for early cases will soon be provided.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Notified	 ** * *	3 # P	472
Deaths	 		4
Case Mortality	 * ° *		0.85%

Mortality rate from Scarlet Fever during each of the past ten years (per 1000 living).

Years.	Ten Years' Average	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate per 1,000.	0.033	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.012	0.03	0.03	0.016	0.035	0.016	0.032

Mortality-rate from Scarlet Fever, 1914 (per 1,000 living):—

England and Wales = 0.08

97 Great Towns = 0.09

145 Smaller Towns = 0.07

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1914 was 476, of which 4 were withdrawn, leaving 472 true cases, an increase of 245 upon the number for 1913. As regards the distribution of the disease, it was most prevalent in Dale Ward, with 71 cases, and least prevalent in Rowditch Ward, 5 cases. The number of deaths from Scarlet Fever was 4 only, giving a mortality-rate of 0.032; the 4 fatal cases occurred in persons resident in Arboretum Bridge, Castle and Litchurch Wards. The mildness of the type of the disease is proved by the low case fatality. As the table shewing the monthly incidence of the cases demonstrates, Scarlet Fever was exceptionally prevalent in the months of September, October and November, 204 cases being notified in these three months.

Monthly Incidence.			Cases.	Deaths.
January			28	 0
February			15	 0
March	• • •		34	 0
April			22	 0
May		• • •	36	 0
June			39	 1
July			38	 0
August			18	 0
September			57	 0
October	* * *		87	 0
November			60	 1
December			38	 2
	Totals		472	4
Quarterly Incidence.			Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter			77	 0
Second ,,			97	 1
Third ,,			113	 0
Fourth ,,			185	 3
	TT - 4 - 1		4.70	1
	Totals		472	4

As regards age incidence, the great proportion (350 out of 472) were of children at school age, viz., 5 to 15, whilst of the remaining cases 89 were children between the ages of 1 and 5.

291 cases were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment. The ages of the four fatal cases were respectively 2, 5, 5 and 8 years. Two of the fatal cases were males, the other two females.

Sex.—232 of the 472 cases were males, and 240 females.

Infected Households.—

_											_
I_{11}	266	instances	1	case	only in hous	se					266
, ,	45	,,	2	cases	only in ho	use					90
,,	23	,,	3	cases	in house						69
. ,,	3	,,	4	,,							12
,,	2	,,	5	,,	,,						10
		(8	cases	(in-patient	as) of	ccurred	in	the	Chil-	
				(dren's Hosj	pital.	,				
		}	8		(in-patients Infirmary.	s) in	the De	rbys	hire	Royal	
			5	cases	in the Bo	oroug	h Isola	ation	ı Ho	spital	
				((Nursing ar	nd D	omestic	Sta	ff) a	nd	
	4		4	cases	in the Rai	ilway	Serva	nts'	Orpli	anage	2 5
-	2/12	Infected	T	ougah	olda					Cases	179
	949	rmecrea	11	ousen	iolas.					Cases	414

Schools and Scarlet Fever.—Table VIII. shews the incidence of Scarlet Fever upon the respective schoolars of the Elementary Schools in the Borough. It will be noticed that each school was more or less affected during the year with the exception of Nottingham Road, Parliament Street, and Christ Church Schools.

Return Cases.—There were ten hospital "return" cases, or cases occurring in households within one month of the return of a convalescent Scarlet Fever case from the Infectious Diseases Hospital—a percentage of 2·1 of the cases notified and 3·4 of the cases admitted to hospital. In addition there were two home "return" cases:—(a) case 387; illness commenced 1st November; child returned home on October 28th; brother who had Scarlet

Fever was released from isolation, and the house disinfected on October 27. (b) case 472; illness commenced 20th December; a brother, who had been treated at his grandmother's house for Scarlet Fever, returned home on December 18th. It will be noted that in the one case the healthy child returned home and was infected by his convalescent brother; while in the other, the convalescent boy returned home and infected his healthy brother.

Failure to Notify Scarlet Fever.—Prosecution of a householder was ordered by the Sanitary Committee on June 8th for failure to notify three cases of this infectious disease. A child, aged 9, had a rash on April 9th; her sister subsequently had a rash on April 22nd; while the mother became ill on April 26th, developing a rash on April 28th. No doctor was called in until after a visit from the Assistant School Medical Officer, on May 4th. The parents were fined 5/-.

Exposure of Scarlet Fever Patients in Public.—The parents of three Scarlet Fever cases were ordered to be reprimanded by the Town Clerk for allowing their three children to expose themselves in public. The cases were notified on September 30th, and were found by the District Inspector to be out on October 3rd.

Imported Scarlet Fever.—

- (a) No. 77. L.W. (f., 1 yr. 10 mos.).—Child brought to Derby desquamating.
- (b) No. 367. F.E. (m., 4 yrs. 6 mos.).—Visited country village 10th to 26th October; patient ill when returned to Derby.
- (c) No. 407. L.M. (f., 3 yrs. 6 mos.).—Visited three towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, October 25th to November 12th. Illness began November 12th.
- (d) No. 459. D.W. (f., 16).—Patient came to Derby from neighbouring village, December 12th. Nature of illness recognised Dec. 14th (a brother had recently returned from the local Infectious Diseases Hospital).

Cases Possibly Infected Outside Derby.—

(a) No. 100. A.A (m., 5).—Patient visited village near Burton from 17th to 19th April; illness began 21st April.

- (b) No. 159. E.R. (m. 3).—Visited Cheltenham 30th May to 15th June; onset of illness 20th June.
- (c) No. 139. J.W.A. (m., 5).—Visited Willenhall and Wolverhampton 30th May to 5th June; illness commenced 6th June.
- (d) No. 187. I.S. (f., 13).—Visited neighbouring town 4th July; onset of illness 6th July.
- (e) No. 236. S.T. (m., 14). (f) No. 239. S.T. (f., 13).- Brother and sister on visit to neighbouring town; another sister removed to local Isolation Hospital and returned convalescent on August 29th; illness of m., 14, began September 3rd, and of f., 13, on September 8th.
- T.L.S. (m., 3).—Visited neighbouring town and village 25th to 31st August; illness began 1st September.
- (h) No. 316. L.F. (m., 7).—Visited a Derbyshire village 20th September to October 4th; illness began October 8th.

Insanitary Conditions.—Very few sanitary defects were reported m the houses of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever by the Visiting Inspectors; the total reported comprising only three nuisances. These defects were dealt with.

- (1) W.c. drain partly blocked.
- (2) Leaking tub closet.
- (3) Defective w.c. drain.

Hospital Accommodation.—This was found to be inadequate for the number of cases needing hospital isolation, the greater need being more accommodation for convalescent cases. The two main wards of the isolation pavilion were utilised for that purpose on and after the middle of June, reserving the large Scarlet Fever pavilion mainly for the acute and complicated cases. This increased accommodation was followed by a cessation of "return" cases for several months; later, however, owing probably to the increased pressure on the ward accommodation, these cases recurred.

The large wooden pavilion which was in former years utilised for the accommodation of convalescent Scarlet Fever cases, is now used for tuberculous children.

TABLE VIII.—SCHOOLS AND SCARLET FEVER.

Ashbourne Road 1317 46 34·93 Brighton Road 811 11 13·6 Clarence Road 786 59 75·06 Firs Estate 1366 5 3·66 Gerard Street 745 6 8·05 Hastings Street H. G. 405 3 7·41 Kedleston Road 765 27 35·31 Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7·6 Orchard Street 346 2 5·78 Osmaston 392 29 73·9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7·2 Reginald Street 825 8 9·7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15·5 Traffic Street 943 6 6·36 All Saints' 296 2 6·76 Christ Church 440				
Brighton Road 811 11 13.6 Clarence Road 786 59 75.06 Firs Estate 1366 5 3.66 Gerard Street 745 6 8.05 Hastings Street H. G. 405 3 7.41 Kedleston Road 765 27 35.31 Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7.6 Orchard Street 346 2 5.78 Osmaston 392 29 73.9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440				
Brighton Road 811 11 13.6 Clarence Road 786 59 75.06 Firs Estate 1366 5 3.66 Gerard Street 745 6 8.05 Hastings Street H. G. 405 3 7.41 Kedleston Road 765 27 35.31 Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7.6 Orchard Street 346 2 5.78 Osmaston 392 29 73.9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440	Ashbourne Road	1317	46	34.93
Clarence Road 786 59 75·06 Firs Estate 1366 5 3·66 Gerard Street 745 6 8·05 Hastings Street H. G. 405 3 7·41 Kedleston Road 765 27 35·31 Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7·6 Orchard Street 346 2 5·78 Osmaston 392 29 73·9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7·2 Reginald Street 825 8 9·7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15·5 Traffic Street 943 6 6·36 All Saints' 296 2 6·76 Christ Church 440				
Firs Estate 1366 5 3.66 Gerard Street 6 8.05 Hastings Street H. G. 405 3 7.41 Kedleston Road 765 27 35.31 Nottingham Road 529 4 7.6 Orchard Street 346 2 5.78 Osmaston 392 29 73.9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440				
Gerard Street	Ding Datata			The second secon
Hastings Street H. G. 405 3 7·41 Kedleston Road 765 27 35·31 Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7·6 Orchard Street 346 2 5·78 Osmaston 392 29 73·9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7·2 Reginald Street 825 8 9·7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15·5 Traffic Street 943 6 6·36 All Saints' 296 2 6·76 Christ Church 440				
Kedleston Road 765 27 35·31 Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7·6 Orchard Street 346 2 5·78 Osmaston 392 29 73·9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7·2 Reginald Street 825 8 9·7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15·5 Traffic Street 943 6 6·36 All Saints' 296 2 6·76 Christ Church 440				
Nottingham Road 277 Nun Street 529 4 7.6 Orchard Street 346 2 5.78 Osmaston 392 29 73.9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440	Kodloston Road			
Nun Street 529 4 7.6 Orchard Street 346 2 5.78 Osmaston 392 29 73.9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440			1	
Orchard Street 346 2 5.78 Osmaston 392 29 73.9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440				7.6
Osmaston 392 29 73·9 Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7·2 Reginald Street 825 8 9·7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15·5 Traffic Street 943 6 6·36 All Saints' 296 2 6·76 Christ Church 440	Orchard Street			
Pear Tree Council 1246 9 7.2 Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440	Ogran a st am	392	29	73.9
Reginald Street 825 8 9.7 St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440	D M (1			
St. James' Road 1419 22 15.5 Traffic Street 943 6 6.36 All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church			8	
All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440		1419	22	15.5
All Saints' 296 2 6.76 Christ Church 440	Traffic Street	943	6	6.36
	All Saints'	296	2	
Curzon Street 280 1 3.57	Christ Church	440		• •
0.01	Curzon Street	280	1	3.57
Parliament Street 190	Parliament Street	190		
(1) Pear Tree Mission 216 3 13.9	(1) Pear Tree Mission	216	3	13.9
Practising 340 4 11.8	Practising	340	4	11.8
(2) St. Alkmund's 180 1 5.55	(2) St. Alkmund's	180	1	5.55
St. Andrew's 345 2 5.79	St. Andrew's	345	2	5.79
St. Anne's 314 2 6.36	St. Anne's	314	2	6.36
St. Chad's 529 8 15·12		529	8	15.12
St. Dunstan's 499 37 74.2	St. Dunstan's	499	37	74.2
St. James' H. G 787 15 19.06		787	15	19.06
St. John's 389 3 7.71		389	3	7.71
St. Joseph's 260 1 3.84		260	1	3.84
St. Luke's 574 5 8.71		574		8.71
St. Mary's 387 3 7.75	V	387	3	7.75
St. Paul's 493 5 10·14		493	5	10.14
St. Peter's : 344 4 11.63)	344	4	11.63
St. Thomas' 162 1 6.2	,	162	1	6.2
Special	all and a second a			25.97
Municipal Secondary School			2	• •
Deaf and Dumb School				
(Residential)				• •
Private Schools			6	• •
Elementary Schools outside	· ·			
Borough 7	Borough	• •	7	• •
		·]	

Pear Tree Mission School was closed (permanently) at the end of September, 1914.
 St. Alkmund's School was closed (permanently) at the end of June, 1914.

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases No	otified	 	 120
Deaths		 	 7

There were 120 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year and seven deaths were attributed to this disease.

The parts of the body affected were as follows:—

Face		• • •				80	cases.
Head and	l Face					6	,,
Head and	l Neck					2	,,
Face and	Ears					1	case.
Face and	Neck					1	,,
Neck				• • •		1	,,
Ear	• • •	• • •				1	,,
Eye						2	cases.
Body						1	case.
Breast						2	, ,
Arm						10	,,
Hand						2	,,
Buttocks						$\frac{1}{2}$	cases.
Leg	• • •					8	,,
No record						1	case.
110 100010		110010					
			I	Total	• • • •	120	cases.

In one house two cases occurred, both facial Erysipelas; each patient was 76 years of age.

Relation of Injuries and Disease.—The infection followed injury in 20 instances, and disease in 5 cases. The following is a summary:—

Falls (cuts	and	bruises)			 4	cases.
Following		<i>'</i>			 2	,,
Scratches	_		,		 4	,,
Cut finger		• • •			 2	,,
Cut face					 2	,,
Cut hand				• • •	 1	case.
Cut head		, , ,		4 P P	 1	, ,

Cut corns	 • • •			1	case.
Scalds	 • • •	• • •		1	,,
Injuries to eyes	 			2	cases.
Carbuncles	 			2	,,
Boil	 			1	case.
Eczema	 			1	,,
Bronchitis	 		• • •	1	,,
		Total		25	cases.

Previous Attacks.—Erysipelas had attacked 23 of the patients previously; one patient (M., 29 years) stated that he had the disease every year. In one case the patient had an attack only three months previously; while in one instance the former attack was stated to be 30 years ago, and in two cases 18 years.

Ages.—The following summary gives the various age periods of the 120 cases:—

Under one year	of age	 		1	case.
1— 5 years	• • •	 		4	cases.
5—15 ,,		 		8	,,
15—25 ,,		 		12	,,
25—45 ,,		 		40	,,
45—65 ,,		 		39	,,
Over 65 years		 		16	,,
		Total		1.90	00000
		Total	• • •	120	cases.

Sex.—There was a slight preponderance of females, viz.: 65 to 55 males.

Fatal Cases.—One of the fatal cases had not been previously notified, a man aged 75, the cause of death was stated to be "Erysipelas, Decay of Nature." One of the six remaining cases was an imbecile, aged 17 years, who had facial Erysipelas; while the ages of the remainder were respectively 45 years, 50 years, 64 years, 67 years, 70 years, and the parts affected were respectively face, buttocks, leg, face, face.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Notified	 • • •	 256
Deaths	 	 12
Case Mortality	 	 4.7

Mortality rate from Diphtheria during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate per 1,000	0.226	0.19	0.52	0.42	0.28	0.25	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.056	0.095

Mortality-rate from Diphtheria, 1914 (per 1,000 living):—

England and Wales = 0.1597 Great Towns = 0.16145 Smaller Towns = 0.16

The total number of Diphtheria cases notified during 1914 was 261, of which number 5 were subsequently withdrawn as not being cases of this disease. Nearly half of the total 256 (viz., 122) were cases discovered by bacteriological examination, many of these were "carriers" with no clinical signs of the disease.

Diphtheria was therefore more prevalent within the Borough during 1914 than in 1913; the number of cases (256) is an increase of 115 compared with the number notified in 1913 (141), and the number of deaths (12) is 5 more than the number of fatal cases in 1913.

Included in the 256 cases are (a) 133 cases notified by Medical men in the town on clinical symptoms only; (b) 94 cases notified on the results of bacteriological examinations of throat swabs of suspicious cases of throat illness and of cases with nasal discharge; and (c) 29 cases discovered in school or in the homes of the people, chiefly the "close contacts" of notified cases. The number of cases discovered by bacteriological examinations is an increase of 72 over the number in 1913.

Quarterly Incidence.		Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	 	59	 3
Second ,,	 	38	 3
Third ,,	 	103	 3
Fourth ,,	 	56	 3

Monthly	Incidence.		Cases.		Deaths.
	January	 	 15		0
	February	 	 22	• • •	1
	March	 	 22		2
	April	 	 14		1
	May	 	 13		0
	June	 	 11		2
	July	 	 2 5		0
	August	 	 23		2
	September	 	 55		1
	October	 	 21		2
	November	 	 16		1
	December	 	 19		0
		Totals	 256		$\frac{-}{12}$
		200010	 ,		Marriagneria *

Weekly Incidence.—This is indicated in the accompanying chart.

Ward Distribution .-

					removed		Total
Ward.			Cases.	Isolat	ion Hos	pital.	Deaths.
Abbey		• • •	15		10		2
Arboretum		• • •	15		11	• • •	0
Babington			7		4		0
Becket			15		9		0
Bridge			12		9		1
Castle			15		12		0
Dale			10	¢ 0 0	5		2
Derwent			3		2		0
Friar Gate			27		7		0
King's Me	ad		12		10		1
Litchurch			12		8		0
Markeaton			15		11		0
Normanton	1		10		7		2
Osmaston			69		33		3
Pear Tree			6		5		1
Rowditch			13	• • •	4	• • •	0
							Secretario de
			256		147		12

It will be noted then that all the wards were affected, the greatest number of cases and the greatest number of deaths occurring in Osmaston Ward.

Fatality.—The 11 deaths among the 256 notified cases gives a case-mortality of 4.3%, as compared with 4.9 in 1913, but a fatal case of Diphtheria occurred at Northfield of a Derby resident, this making a total of 12 deaths from this infectious disease during the year. Eight of the deaths took place at the Isolation Hospital. The mortality per 1,000 of the population is 0.095, as compared with a rate of 0.16 for the 97 great towns.

Age and Sex.—Two of the 12 fatal cases were females, and 10 were males. The age periods were as follows:—

1	to	2	years			1	death.
2	to	3	,,			1	,,
3	to	4	,,			3	deaths.
4	to	5	,,			2	,,
5	to	6	,,	• • •		2	,,
6	to	7	,,	• • •	• • •	2	, , ,
7	to	8	,,			1	death.

Schools Attended by the Fatal Cases.—Six of the fatal cases were not attending school, the remainder (6) attended school as follows:—Brighton Road (2), Kedleston Road, St. Dunstan's, Clarence Road, and Pear Tree Council (1 each).

Antitoxin.—In the case of one of the fatal cases no antitoxin had been administered, and in two instances (treated at home) no record is given. In the 9 remaining cases antitoxin had been administered previously as follows:—

One case administered on day of death.

,, ,,	,,	2 days before death.
Two cases	,,	3 ,, ,, ,,
One case	,,	5 ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	6 ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	9 ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	35 ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	57 ,, ,, ,,

There were 7 deaths from Diphtheria in 1913, 14 in 1912, 25 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, and 36 in 1908. There is therefore a satisfactory tendency to reduction in the number of deaths from this disease in the town, although there is an increase of five more in 1914 than in 1913.

Age	ge Periods (all cases).—							Cases.	
	U	nd	er 1	year			3		0
	1	to	5	years			50		7
	5	to	15	,,	• • •		180		5
	15	to	25	,,	• • •		12		0
	25	to	65	2.9			11		0

It will be seen then that the most susceptible age of attack is between 5 and 15 years, while the case-mortality is highest at the age-period 1—5 years.

Sex Distribution.—The numbers shew a slight preponderance of females, the total (256) including 113 males and 143 females, although the fatal cases were, with two exceptions, males.

]	Infected H	lousehold	S	_					
	In 151	instance	s 1	case o	nly occurred	in a hou	ıse		151
	25	,,	2	cases	,,	,,			50
	6	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	• • •		18
	2	,,	4	,,	,,	,,			8
	2	,,	5	,,	,,	,,			10
	1	instance	19	,,	occurred (Tl	ne Railv	vay Serv	vants	s'
					Orphana	ge)			19
773	7.05	1					~	-	250
Το.	tals: 187	houses.					Cases		256
								-	

Second Attacks.—In six instances the cases had suffered from Diphtheria previously—one sixteen months ago, one 3 years ago, one 4 years ago, one 7 years ago, one 8 years ago, and one over 5 years previously (exact time not elicited).

Previous Cases in Household.—In 21 families previous cases of Diphtheria had occurred within periods of 2-3 months to 14 years. In three instances the period was not stated.

(1) In one household a case had occurred 2 months previously.

- (2) In two households cases (3) In one household a case 12 ,, (4)16 (5)2 years
- (6) In three households a case 3 ,, in each household.

- (7) In one household a case had occurred 2 months previously.
- (10) In three households a case ,, 8 ,, in each household.
 - (11) In one household a case ,, 13 ,, ,, (12) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
- (13) In one household one case occurred 2 years previously and one between 6 and 7 years ago.

Occupation.—181 of the 256 cases were school children, i.e., 70.7%; 52 were either children below school age or children not attending school. Among the remaining 23 cases (15 females and 8 males) there was no special indication that any particular occupation was a factor in the spread of the disease; but the majority of the adult females were engaged in domestic duties; one patient was a nurse stated to have been nursing a family with throat illness.

School Influence.—The 181 school children attended respectively 30 Public Elementary Schools and Private Schools within the Borough. The following table gives the number of cases of Diphtheria attending each of the Public Elementary Schools, with the incidence per 1,000 attendances. All the Public Elementary Schools within the Borough had one or more cases of Diphtheria among its scholars during 1914, with the exception of Hastings Street, Orchard Street, St. Joseph's, St. Thomas', the Municipal Secondary and the Special Schools.

TABLE IX.—SCHOOLS AND DIPHTHERIA.

			Average Attendance.	Diphtheria Cases.	Incidence per 1,000 attendances.
Ashbourne Road	• •		1317	15	11.4
Brighton Road			811	56	69.1
Clarence Road		• •	786	5	6.4
Firs Estate	A 0		1366	4	2.92
Gerard Street			745	6	8.1
Hastings Street			405	******	
Kedleston Road			765	15	19.6
Nottingham Road	D .		277	1	3.6
Nun Street			52 9	2	3.8
Orchard Street			346	COLUMN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	
Osmaston			392	4	10.2
Pear Tree Council			1246	$\overline{2}$	16.12
Reginald Street			825	8	9.7
St. James' Road			1419	10	7.04
Traffic Street			943	6	6.4
All Saints'			296	3	10.13
Christ Church			440	2	4.5
Curzon Street			280	$\overline{2}$	7.14
Parliament Street	0		190	4	21.05
(1) Pear Tree Mission			216	1	4.63
Practising			340	7	20.6
(2) St. Alkmund's	6 6		180	1	5.55
St. Andrew's			345	3	8.7
St. Anne's			314	3	9.6
St. Chad's			529	1	1.9
St. Dunstan's			499	2	4.0
St. James' H. G.			787	2	2.5
St. John's			389	4	10.3
St. Joseph's	0 0		260	t-Mo-villed production	
St. Luke's			574	2	3.5
St. Mary's			387	2	5.2
St. Paul's	• •		493	$\overline{1}$	2.03
St. Peter's			344	3	8.7
St. Thomas'	• •		$1\overline{62}$	open managanitus	-
Special	• •		77		
Municipal Secondary				***************************************	
Private				4	
Deaf & Dumb Institut	tion				1
Schools outside Borou	_			***************************************	

⁽¹⁾ Pear Tree Mission School was closed (permanently) at the end of September, 1914.
(2) St. Alkmund's School was closed (permanently) at the end of June, 1914

DEFECTIVE DRAINS AND OTHER NUISANCES.

Obvious nuisances were reported by the District Inspectors, as follows:—

Case No.

- 24.—Defective paving round gully.
- 28.—Offensive smells from w.c. gaining access to kitchen.
- 52.—House with N.T.V. walls damp; defective paving.
- 53.—House overcrowded.
- 65.—Insanitary privies.
- 132.—Smell from street manhole.
- 178.—Sink-pipe leaking.

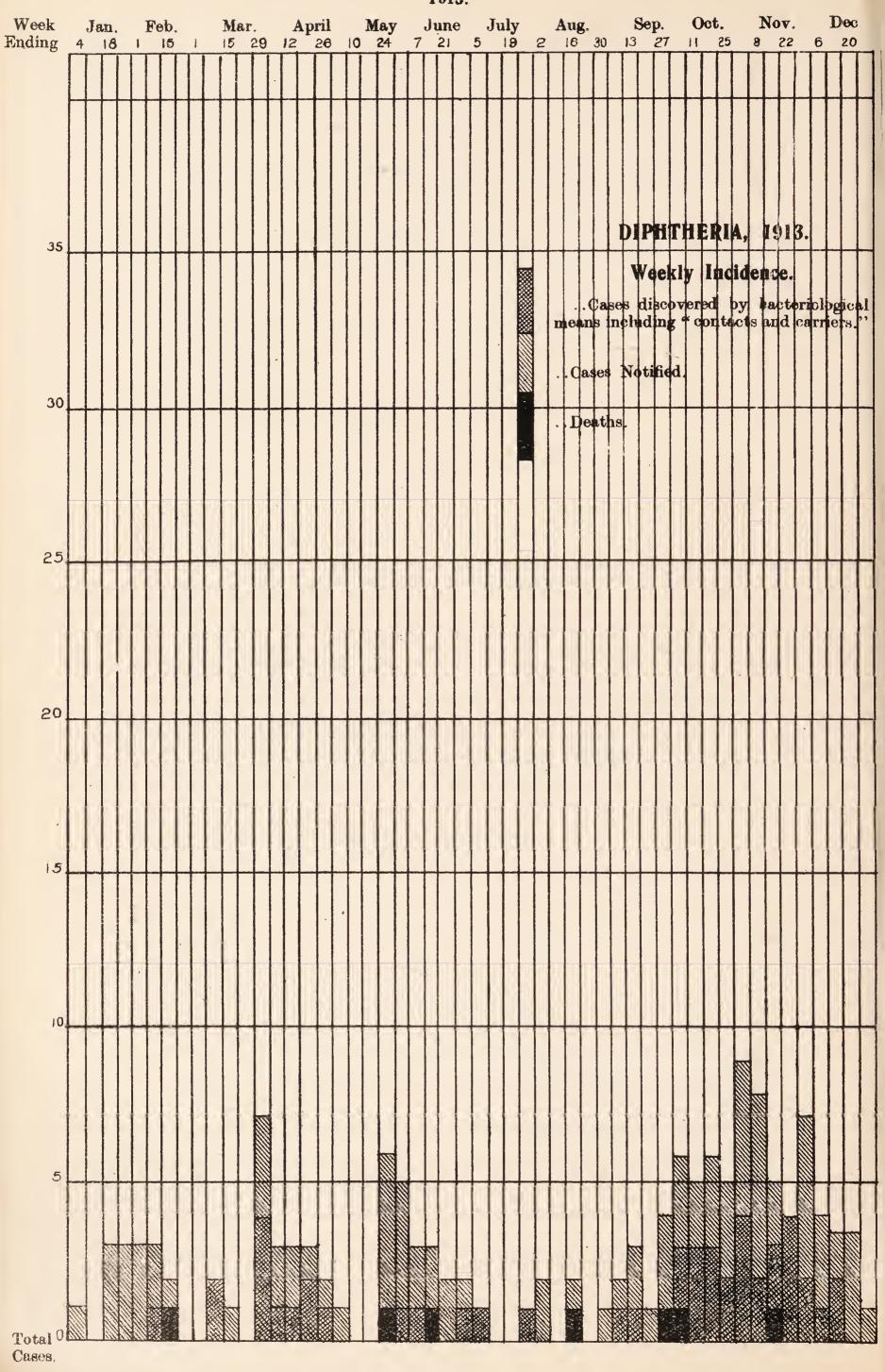
Imported Cases.—

- (131) M., 3.—Visited Manchester August 2nd to 5th; illness commenced August 4th.
- (133) F., 6.—Visited Edwalton August 1st to 5th; illness commenced August 5th.
- (138) M., 13.—Visited Mayfield August 3rd to 8th; illness commenced while on visit.
- (170) M., 21.—Came from Territorial Artillery Camp Sept. 5th; illness commenced September 2nd.

Cases Possibly Infected Outside Derby.—

- (86) Visited Boylestone for 6 days, left 11 days before illness recognised.
- (134) Visited North Staffs. 31st July to 8th August; illness recognised August 13th.
- (144) Visited Minehead, Somerset, for 3 weeks ending August 21st; illness commenced August 26th.
- (156) Visited Sneinton Aug. 4th—Aug. 29th; illness recognised 3rd September.
- (168) Visited Mercaston for 3 weeks, returned 21st August; illness said to commence 31st August; boy staying in same house at Mercaston had bad throat.







MILK SUPPLY.

In no case could the attack of Diphtheria be traced to the milk supply.

Type of Disease.—Generally speaking, the disease was of a mild type, but in some instances it took an insidious and toxic character, the number of these serious cases being greater than that in 1913.

As in 1913, cases of the laryngeal or "croupy" type were relatively not very common during the year. A few cases were of the "nasal" type.

HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA IN DERBY.

It is somewhat unsatisfactory to record an increased prevalence of Diphtheria during 1914 as compared with that of the preceding year, although the number is 101 below the average of the previous five years. As regards seasonal prevalence in the year, the smallest quarterly number notified was in the second quarter, viz., 38. The number of deaths (12) is 8 below the average for the preceding five years.

The four years 1889-1892 shew an average of 19 deaths annually, and the high case-mortality would seem to suggest that many true cases of Diphtheria were not recognised at that time. Nevertheless, it will be observed that at no five-yearly period has Diphtheria been so prevalent as during the years 1907-11.

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DIPHTHERIA IN DERBY, 1881=1914 (inclusive).

Year.	$egin{array}{c} Cases & of \ Diphtheria \ Notified. \end{array}$	Case Incidence per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1881	6	0.08	2	33.3
1882	10	0.13	3	30.0
1883	8	0.10	1	15.5
1884	1	0.02	1	100.0
1885	1	0.02	9-14-15-1-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	nil.
1886	6	0.07	2	33.3
1887	27	0.31	7.	26.0
1888	23	0.26	7	30.5
1889	46	0.51	19	41.4
1890	81	0.87	20	24.7
1891	66	0.71	17	25.8
1892	67	0.71	20	29.9
1893	50	0.52	6	10.8
1894	46	0.47	5	10.9
1895	43	0.44	6	14.0
1896	45	0.45	10	22.2
1897	57	0.57	9	15.8
1898	74	0.73	9	12.2
1899	60	0.58	8	13.3
1900	52	0.41	7	13.5
1901	74	0.70	20	27.0
1902	63	0.54	12	19.0
1903	83	0.70	3	3.6
1904	150	1.25	29	19.4
1905	277	2:27	23	8.3
1906	562	4.50	64	11.3
1907	606	4.81	52	8.8
1908	670	5.25	36	5.5
1909	653	5.04	33	5.0
1910	358	2:72	22	6.1
1911	447	3.61	25	5.3
1912	187	1.5	14	7.5
1913	141	1.12	7	4.9
1914	256	2.03	11	4.7

Measures taken for Checking the Spread of the Disease.—The routine measures adopted for dealing with Diphtheria cases have been fully dealt with in former Annual Reports, and there is no need to repeat them. It may be mentioned, however, that during the year 1914 much use was again made of—

- (1) Hospital Isolation, and of
- (2) Bacteriology.
- (1) In 1914 the number of cases of Diphtheria removed to hospital was 147, as compared with 73 in 1913, 132 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 204 in 1910, and 376 in 1909; the percentage of cases removed in each year being 57.4 in 1914, 51.7 in 1913, 70.6 in 1912, 46.0 in 1911, 56.9 in 1910, and 57.5 in 1909.
- (2) The number of throat swabbings examined bacteriologically in 1914 was 2,852, as compared with 1,822 in 1913, 2,216 in 1912, 2,388 in 1911, 4,990 in 1910, and 5,310 in 1909. A detailed summary of the work done in the Hospital Laboratory is given in the Hospital report.

Schools.—Special attention was paid to the condition of the throats of school children, and no child from an infected household was allowed to return to school until bacteriological examination of the throat swab shewed the absence of the Klebs-Læffler bacillus. After the notification of Diphtheria in a school child, the school last attended by the patient was at once visited, and all members of the class examined for suspicious symptoms; throat swabbings were taken of all shewing these symptoms, and usually of a dozen or so of the children who sat nearest to the patient, and also of any special playmate. Careful enquiry was made as to the absentees from illness, and these visited if thought advisable, and throat swabs taken unless a doctor was in attendance.

School Notification.—The Head Teachers of all the Public Elementary Schools in the town were notified of the arrangements for excluding the "close contacts" of Diphtheria patients (children living in infected households) from attending school until certified free from infection. The teachers also gave considerable assistance in notifying the Health Department of the existence among school children of cases with suspicious throat symptoms, either attending

school or absent from this alleged cause. 194 cases of sore throat were notified by the school teachers during 1914; each of these was visited by a Medical Member of the Staff of the Health Department and a swabbing taken of the throat in most instances.

Antitoxin.—Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. 156 phials, each containing 2,000 units, were supplied in Derby in 1914, as compared with 148 in 1913, and 157 in 1912. In many of the cases admitted to the Hospital in 1914, Antitoxin had not been previously given.

Removal of Sanitary Defects.—As far as possible the sanitary defects mentioned above were remedied.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases	Notified	 	 11
Death		 	 1

There were 11 cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year, as compared with 19 cases in 1913, and 43 cases notified in 1912. One of these was a case admitted to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary from Kilbourne. The death-rate, which is 0.0079 per 1,000 of the population is the lowest recorded.

One case notified as Enteric Fever which proved fatal was a women aged 29, who was operated upon after notification, the cause of death was certified as "septic peritonitis"; the origin of the latter was doubtful. There was therefore no death of a Derby case from Enteric Fever, but there was a case admitted to the Royal Infirmary from Alfreton, a male aged 25, who died from Typhoid Fever.

Mortality.—

Percentage C	Case Mortal	ity	9.09
Mortality pe	er 1,000 of	f Population	0.0079
,,	,,	(97 great towns)	0.04
,,	,,	(England & Wales)	0.05
11	2.2	(145 smaller towns)	0.05

ENTERIC FEVER IN DERBY 1891-1914.





Mortality	from	Enteric	Fever	during	the	past	ten	years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate per 1,000.	0.056	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.031	0.012	0.054	0.088	0.016	0.024	0.0079

Eight of the cases were treated in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and three cases were treated at home.

The number of cases notified is a decrease of 8 compared with the preceding year, and is the smallest number of cases of Enteric Fever notified in any one year. In 1913, 19 cases were notified with 3 deaths (case-mortality 15.7%); in 1912, 41 cases were notified with 2 deaths (case-mortality 4.9%); in 1911 there were 52 cases with 11 deaths (case-mortality 21.15%); in 1910 there were 28 cases with 7 deaths (case-mortality 25%); in 1909 there were 13 cases notified with 2 deaths (case-mortality 10.3%).

Age and Sex Distribution

There were 6 males and 5 females.

1010 11010	O LITTERICA	o alla o loi	110105.		
		Males.		Females.	Deaths.
0-1		0		0	 0
1-5		0		0	 0
5-15		0		0	 0
15-25		3		3	 0
25-45		2		2	 1
45-65		1	,	0	 0
65 upwa	ards	0		0	 0

Ward Distribution.—There were three cases notified in Pear Tree Ward, two each in Babington and Litchurch Wards, and one each in Arboretum, Bridge, and Dale Wards, and one stranger to the Borough.

Houses.—The 10 cases of Enteric Fever notified as occurring amongst Derby residents affected 10 separate households.

Causation.—As in previous years, the cases have been classified in groups according to probable cause or the absence of any ascertained source of infection. The 10 Derby cases only are included in the table.

In one instance there were obvious sanitary defects found.

Blood Examination.—17 blood specimens were examined for Widal's reaction. 16 of these were negative, one was positive.

Special Precautions.—A "Typhoid Pail" is provided for the reception of the excreta of patients treated at houses where no water closet is provided. These are periodically removed, their contents cremated at the destructor, and the pails cleansed. When a case occurs in a house provided with a tub closet the latter is removed and burnt at the destructor, a new tub being substituted. The seats of all sanitary conveniences connected with Typhoid infected houses are cleansed and disinfected with Chloros. Gulleys are cleaned out and the drains flushed in the more populous centres; also courts and alleys in the immediate proximity are cleansed and washed by members of the Borough Surveyor's staff.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The 10 notified Derby cases occurred in 10 houses, of which number 9 were provided with w.c.'s, the other had a pail closet.

Table X.—An analysis of the Enteric Fever cases notified in 1914.

Source of Infection doubtful.

1													
	Pro-		Sex	C	San	itary nienc	es.		\T•				D
9	ress- ive No.	Age		W.C.	Pail.	Privy.	Privy Cesspool	1	Nuisances.				Remarks.
	1	44	M.	1		•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		Visitor from Sydney (Australia). Illness commenced about Jan. 6th, arrived Tilbury, Jan. 31st.
100	2	50	M.	1		• •		• •	r 0	• •			•• •• •• ••
	3	3	F.	1				* *	• •	* *	• •		Father a Greengrocer.
	4	36	М.	1	• •	• •		• •		• •	••	-	Had influenza in May, thought to be recurrence in July.
	5	24	M.	1					٠.				
	6	23	М.	1		• •	••	• •	• •	• •		{	Lived at Leicester until 17 days before notification. Illness commenced 2 days before leaving Leicester.
	8	20	F.	1	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	v e	5 4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	10	29	F.	1				• •	• •		• 1		Found by operation not to be Enteric Fever.
					(Jase	asso	ociated w	oith a	prev	ious	cas	e (?).
	7	23	M.	• •	1	• •	• •		••	••	• •		Baby had Diarrhœa and Sick- ness and wasting several months.
mix						Ca	se a	ssociated	with	n San	itary	$D\epsilon$	efect.
9 17 F. 1 Defective drains.													

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases Notified	 	 10
Deaths	 	 3

There were 10 cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year, compared with 9 cases in 1913. One of the 10 cases, however, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary from the Chellaston district, the Derby cases therefore numbered 9.

There were 3 deaths registered as due to this disease, compared with no death in 9 cases in 1913, 4 deaths in 11 cases in 1912, 5 deaths in 13 cases in 1911, 4 deaths in 8 cases in 1910, and 7 deaths in 9 cases in 1909.

The cases notified were 3 in Markeaton Ward, 1 each in Dale, Derwent, Friar Gate, Litchurch, Normanton, and Rowditch Wards. A medical practitioner was present during the parturition in each of two cases, in another case (miscarriage) neither doctor nor midwife were present until serious symptoms set in; in each of the remaining 7 cases a midwife was present at the parturition. The age of the youngest notified case was 23, and of the oldest, 42 years. The midwife in attendance on each case of Puerperal Fever was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health, who advised on precautionary measures. These include disinfection of the clothing of the midwife in attendance on the case, and also disinfection of the midwife's residence.

Duration of Pregnancy.—This was full time in each of 5 cases, in one case it was 8 weeks, in another 3-4 months, in another $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, and in another between 8 and 9 months.

Parity.—Three of the 9 patients were primipara, one was 2-para, four were 3-para, and the other 6-para.

Causation.—Certain predisposing factors may be mentioned:—
Ante-partum hæmorrhage in 3 cases.

"Weak chest" with cough and expectoration, 2 cases.
Adherent placenta, 1 case.

Domestic worry, 1 case.

Vomiting and diarrhæa, 1 case,

Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.—

There were 11 deaths in 1914 classed under this heading, but 3 of these cases were admitted to the Royal Infirmary from outside districts. Of the remaining (8) three were cases of eclampsia, the respective ages being 22, 29, and 38 years. Also one death from each of the following causes:—

- "Placenta prævia."
- "Post-partum hæmorrhage."
- "Septic infarct of lung."
- "Acute lobar pneumonia."
- "Miscarriage, influenza, paralytic distension of bowel."

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

In accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act, 65 women, who were registered as midwives, gave notice of their intention to practice within the boundaries of the Borough. Twenty-two of these were women who were admitted to the roll on account of their having been in bona-fide practice for twelve months prior to July 31st, 1902. The remainder (43) include 16 connected with the Royal Nursing Institution and the four members of the Sanitary staff; the rest (23) being the certificated women practising privately.

Three hundred and thirty-nine notices were received from midwives stating that they had had to send for medical assistance, as compared with 274 in 1913, 204 in 1912, 173 in 1911, 159 in 1910, and 157 in 1909.

One hundred and twelve notifications of still-births were received and most of them were visited by women inspectors.

All the midwives in the Borough were regularly inspected by Nurse Walls during the year. The record books and outfits were examined, and such failures to comply with the rules of the Midwives Board as were discovered were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. In the case of minor defects, a letter was forwarded to the midwife concerned, specifically stating the rules which had not been observed, and requesting future compliance. In case of failure at the next visit, or in the case of more gross negligence, the midwife was requested to attend at the Health Office for personal interview. Twelve midwives in all were thus interviewed, as compared with nineteen in 1913,

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified 154

The 154 cases notified include two cases of Ophthalmia in children aged respectively 1 year and 2 years. Three of the children died before the end of the year, the causes of death being (1) Acute Gastro-enteritis, (2) Congenital Debility, (3) Marasmus, Convulsions.

Parturition.—This was normal in 148 instances, prolonged in three, instrumental in one, while in the two instances of Ophthalmia mentioned above there was no record.

Ward Di	stribu	tion.—			t		
Abbey			19	King's Mea	ıd		14
Arboretum			6	Litchurch			8
Babington			6	Markeaton			16
\mathbf{Becket}		• • •	13	Normanton			7
Bridge			2	Osmaston			13
Castle			12	Pear Tree			8
Dale			10	Rowditch			2
Derwent			10			Tot	al154
Friar Gate		• • •	8				
Monthly	Incid	ence.—					
January			8	August			11
February			10	September			11
March			11	October			16
April			15	November			14
May			18	December		• • •	9
June			19			Tot	al154
July			14				ngaying design define factor on the Arthur St. 19

Parity.—In 35 instances the mother was a primipara, while 32 had had one child previously.

	1		J	
21	had had	2	children	previously.
14	,,	3	,,	,,
9	,,	4	,,	,,
13	,,	5	,,	,,
9	,,	6	, ,	,,
7	,,	7	,,	,,
4	,,	8	,,	,,
4	,,	9	,,	,,
1	,,	10	,,	,,
1	,,	12	,,	"
1	,,	13	"	"

Previous Miscarriages.—There was a history of Miscarriage in 13 instances, three of the mothers had had three miscarriages, and two had had two previously.

Vaginal Discharges.—There was a history of Vaginal Discharge in the case of 60 of the mothers. But in 20 of these it was stated to be of slight nature. There was a definite history of Gonorrhœa in one case.

Ophthalmia in Previous Children.—A history of this was obtained in 15 instances, a percentage of 12.6.

Personal and Domestic Cleanliness.—This was found by the Health Visitors to be as follows:—

Unsatisfactory or bad, in 12 cases. Fair, in 39 cases. Good, in 103 cases.

Institutional, &c., Treatment.—43 of the babies were treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, 40 were treated at the Children's Hospital, chiefly as out-patients at each hospital, while 5 were admitted to the isolation wards of the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital. 55 babies were treated at home by private practitioners. No medical treatment was given in 10 cases, and there was no record of treatment in 1 case.

Midwives and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—12 of the babies were attended at birth by medical men, the remaining cases occurred in the practices of 34 midwives, the largest number of cases in the practice of one midwife being 15 (about 13% of the cases attended by her). Another midwife had 12 cases, or 15% of the maternity cases attended.

Permanent Damage to Eyesight.—It is satisfactory to record that no apparent damage to the eyesight of any of the babies was discovered, but in 13 instances the parents had left the town when the final visits of the Health Visitors were made; but even in these cases only carelessness and neglect would be likely to cause permanent mischief. As mentioned before, three of the babies died before the end of the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of this disease was notified during the year 1914—a girl, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the muscles of the right leg being affected. The child now wears a special boot.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

No case of Cerebo-Spinal Meningitis was notified during 1914.

MEASLES.

School Notifications	 876
Deaths	 19
Mortality=rate per 1,000 living:—	
97 Great Towns	 = 0.35
145 Smaller Towns	 = 0.21
England and Wales	 =0.24
Derby	 = 0.15

The number of Measles cases notified by school teachers is higher than in 1913 (619), and the number of deaths is higher than the number in 1913, when 13 deaths only were recorded from this disease. One of the fatal cases was complicated with Whooping Cough.

Of the 19 fatal cases (10 were males and 9 females), the ages were as follows:—

Under 1 year	 	2
Over 1 year and under 2 years	 	8
Over 2 years and under 5 years	 	9
Over 5 years	 	0

Wards:—Abbey 7, Babington 4, Becket 2, Bridge 1, Castle 1, Dale 1, Friar Gate 1, Markeaton 1, Osmaston 1. No death from Measles occurred in Arboretum, Derwent, King's Mead, Litchurch, Normanton, Pear Tree, and Rowditch Wards.

Season.—The seasonal incidence of the fatal cases was as follows:

1st Quarter	 	 1	death.
2nd ,,	 	 15	deaths.
3rd ,,	 	 3	,,
4th	 	 0	death.

Monthly Incidence of Deaths.—

January	 		 0
February	 		 0
March	 		 1
April	 		 2
May	 	• • •	 6
June	 • • •	• • •	 7
July	 	• • •	 0.
August	 • • •		 2
September	 		 1
October	 	• • •	 0
November	 		 0
December	 		 0
			19

Housing.—The 19 fatal cases occurred in 19 houses. These houses had the following accommodation:—

No. of					7 , •			al cases	
Houses.		A	r C	commod	lation.		of Measles.		
1	 2	rooms	(weekly	rental	2/6)	 	1	
8	 4	,,	(, ,	, ,	3/0-4/6)		8	
1	 5	,,	(, ,	,,	4/6)	 	1	
7	 6	, ,	(9 9 .	, ,	3/9-6/0)		7	
1	 7	,,	(,,	,,	7/10)	 • • •	1	
1	 8	,,			• • •		 • • •	1	
19							Total	19	
								-	

Occupants of each House.—Particulars as to the number of occupants were obtained in each house, and these were as follows:—

No. of C	ases.		1		ccupants in each pective house.
1		Eight-roo	med house		5
1		Seven-	,,		10
7		Six-	, ,		5, 10, 6, 5, 5, 8, 5
1		Five-	, ,		5
8		Four-	,,		3, 4, 6, 6, 5, 6, 5, 8
1		Two-	, ,	• • •	4
19 c	ases.				

Source of Infection.—

(a)	From	inmates	of	same ho	asehold	atte	ending sch	ool		10
(b)	From	inmates	of	same hou	asehold	not	attending	school	• • •	1
(c)	From	children	in	adjacent	houses		• • •			7
(-	d)	Doubt	tful .		• • •						1

School Closure.—The Infants' Department of one Public Elementary School was closed for a week:—St. James' Higher Grade, from July 1st to July 6th.

WHOOPING COUGH.

School	Notificati	ions	 	376
Deaths			 	23

Mortality=rate, 1914, per 1,000 living:—

97 Great Towns		=0.25
145 Smaller Towns		=0.18
England and Wales	• • •	=0.21
Derby		=0.18

As in the case of Measles, all children notified by school teachers as suffering from Whooping Cough are visited by either the School Nurse or Health Visitor, advice is given as to isolation (when possible), exclusion from school, precautions, etc., when no doctor is in attendance. A special enquiry is made in each fatal case on lines similar to those of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Six deaths from Whooping Cough were registered in 1914, as compared with 6, 17, 23, 14, 23, and 29 respectively in the six previous years. All the deaths were of children under five years of age, with one exception, three of the patients (all females) were only one month old; the oldest fatal case was a girl 9 years of age.

Ages 23 Fatal Cases.—

\mathbf{U} nder	1 year of	age			8
1—2 y	ears				9
23	,,				3
3-4	,,			• • •	1
45	,,				1
910	2.9		• • •	• • •	1

The number of cases notified by the school teachers is, of course, only a proportion of the total; taking the average case-mortality of Whooping Cough as 4.7, the 23 deaths would represent approximately 489 cases of the disease.

Sex.—Nine of the fatal cases were males and 14 females.

Season.—Quarterly Incidence.

1st Q	uarter	 		7	deaths.
2nd	,,	 		10	,,
3rd	,,	 	• • •	6	,,
$4 ext{th}$,,	 		0	,,

Ward Distribution.—No deaths occurred in Arboretum, Castle, Derwent, Friar Gate, and Litchurch Wards.

The cases occurred as follows:—

Abbey			 1	Normanton				4
Babington			 2	Osmaston				1
Becket			 2	Pear Tree				1
Bridge			 1	Rowditch				2
Dale			 2				-	
King's Mea	ad		 3			Total		23
Markeaton		• • •	 4				-	
Housing.								els
Four-roome	d		 4	Eight-roome	ed			1
Five-roomed	d		 5	Ten-roomed	and	shop		1
Six-roomed			 9					
Seven-room	ed		 1		Total	Houses		21

(Two cases occurred in each of two houses.)

Cleanliness.—Personal and domestic cleanliness as found by the Health Visitor at the time of visiting was reported in the 21 households as follows:—Good 2, Satisfactory 12, Fairly Satisfactory 5, Doubtful 2.

Source of Infection.—

(a) From children	in adjacent houses		4
(b) From brothers	s or sisters attending	school	5
(c) From brothers	or sisters not attend	ing school	5
(d) Doubtful	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		9

School Closure.—No school (or department) was closed during the year.

The main factors in the spread of the infection of Whooping Cough were apparently (1) infection at school, (2) visits to adjacent houses.

The long incubation period of the disease, together with the period of preliminary illness before the whoop developes and the disease is recognised, renders the tracing of the source of infection difficult in many cases.

- (1) The usual sequence of events in these cases is for a brother or sister or other inmate of the same house to contract Whooping Cough at school and to recover, while the baby of the household becoming infected, dies.
- (2) With regard to the second chief mode of infection, attention may be called to the gross carelessness which is often observed by parents in taking young children into houses in which Whooping Cough exists. In one instance a mother (with her baby a few weeks old) went to tea to a friend's house in which Whooping Cough existed, with the result that the baby contracted Whooping Cough which terminated fatally.

DIARRHŒA.

Number of Deaths:—

Residents \dots \dots 43 Non-residents \dots 3 Total 46.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) in 1914:—

97 Great Towns (including London =26.09 per 1,000 births. 145 Smaller Towns =19.84,, =12.64England and Wales 2 2 =14.61Derby

22

Mortality rate from Diarrhea during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate per 1,000 of population	0.44	0.61	0.63	0.34	0.45	0.38	0.21	0.80	0.09	0.21	0.34

The deaths from Diarrhea, which includes the various epidemic disorders of the intestinal tract in infants, numbered 46, as compared with 64, 11, 99, 28 and 50 respectively in the five preceding years. The mortality-rate of Derby residents (per 1,000 of the population) is 0.34. Forty of these deaths were of children under the age of 1 year, and six between 1 and 2 years. This disease is most fatal to infants. The preventive measures have been fully discussed in previous reports, and these have been continued during the year under review.

Sex.—Of the fatal cases 26 were males and 20 females.

Ward Distribution.—43 of the deaths affected 13 Wards, viz.:—Castle 10, Abbey 6, King's Mead 4, Markeaton 4, Babington 3, Dale 3, Friar Gate 3 (which includes one death beyond the district), Osmaston 3, Derwent 2, Pear Tree 2, Arboretum, Becket and Bridge 1 each.

There were 3 deaths of non-residents.

Feeding.—Of the 40 children under one year of age, 10 were breast-fed, 13 were hand-fed, 12 were partly breast-fed and partly fed by hand; in the five remaining cases the information could not be obtained.

Season.—The monthly occurrence of the Diarrhœa deaths was: January 1. February 3, March 1, April 2, May 2, June 2, July 4, August 7, September 12, October 4, November 4, December 1. The monthly incidence of Diarrhœa shews that September had the highest number (12), while January, March and December had 1 each.

The number of Diarrhea deaths in the third quarter of 1914 was 23, or 53% of the total, while in 1913 the number was 37, or 58% of the total.

It is interesting to compare the rainfall in the three months (July, August and September) in the two years. In 1914 there were 47 wet days with a total rainfall of 6.28 inches, while in 1913 there were 36 wet days with a total rainfall of 5.43 inches. The mean shade temperature was somewhat higher in the three months in 1914 than in 1913, and the mean earth temperature at Greenwich

during the three months was 61.6 degs. F., compared with 59.8 degs. F. in 1913. But generally speaking the meteorological conditions were better in 1914 than in 1913 with regard to their influence upon the prevention of epidemic Diarrhæa, owing to the increased rainfall.

Quarterly Incidence.—Deaths from Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 births in 1914:—

1st quarter		• • •	= 9.6
2nd ,,			=10.23
3rd ,,	• • •	• • •	=28.65
4th ,,			= 9.58

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Total number	r of Noti	fications	of Pul	monar	y Tube	rculos	is	368
Number of	new cases	of Pul	monary	Tube	rculosis	notif	ied in	
Derby		٠		• • •				303
Re-notification	ons	• • •						65
Deaths from	Pulmon	ary Tub	erculos	is				98
Notifications	of other	forms of	f Tuber	culosis	s (from	\mathbf{Feb} .	1st)	88
Deaths from	,,	,,	,,		(whole	e year)	61

These diseases are classified under two headings, namely:—(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and (2) "Other Tuberculous Diseases," which include Tabes Mesenterica, Tuberculous Meningitis, Scrofula, etc. The total number of deaths from Tuberculous Diseases is therefore 159, as compared with 158 in 1913, 156 in 1912, and 196 in 1911.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 98, as against 104 in 1913, 107 in 1912, 136 in 1911, 116 in 1910, 129 in 1909, 115 in 1908, 121 in 1907, and 113 in 1906; compared as deathrates, these figures represent respectively 0.78, 0.83, 0.86, 1.09, 0.88, 0.99, 0.90, 0.96, and 0.89 per 1,000 of the population.

The table, Appendix III., shewing ages at death of these Phthisis cases demonstrates the fact, as in former years, that most of the deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 45, 66 (or 67%) occurring within these age periods. Two cases under 5 years of age were registered, 2 between 5 and 15, 22 between 15 and 25, whilst between 25 and 65 there were 70 deaths; there were only 2 deaths at ages over 65.

As regards "Other Tuberculous Diseases," the heaviest mortality is observed among children under the age of 5 years, who contributed 29 out of the 61 deaths (9 of the 29 were under 1 year of age), whilst at all ages over 5 there were 32 deaths. Of the 61 deaths, "Abdominal Tuberculosis" caused 16 and "Tuberculous Meningitis" caused 19 deaths.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1914 was 368. The number notified in 1913 was 400, and in 1912 was 461 (the highest number notified in one year). The notifications therefore shew a decrease of 32 compared with the number notified in 1913. The number 368 includes 65 re-notifications, leaving a net number notified during 1914 of 303.

The number of notifications received of Pulmonary Tuberculosis includes 63 Poor-Law cases.

Cases under Treatment.—There were 605 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis under treatment at the end of 1914.

Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

			•/		
Year.	Private Practi- tioners.	Institu-	PoorLaw Cases.	Others.	Total.
July 1st to	And the second s				
Dec. 31st, 1902	35	16	5		56
1903	35	62	8		105
1904	37	56	10		103
1905	32	41	9	• •	82
1906	43	62	6	• •	111
1907	46	33	19	1	99
1908	4 9	22	37	• •	108
1909	50	27	50		127
1910	62	29	38	2	131
				(Reported by C.O.S.)	
1911	74	65	115	1	255
1912	233	128	100		461
1913	265	81	54		400
1914	245	60	63		368

Ward Distribution.

		Cases				Cases		
	N	Totified.	$D\epsilon$	eaths.	•	Notified.	De	aths.
Abbey	• • •	19		6	King's Mead	26		13
Arboretum		13		3	Litchurch	. 23		9
Babington	• • •	15	• • • .	3	Markeaton	17		8
Becket		11		7	Normanton	28		5
Bridge		15		4	Osmaston	. 24		6
Castle		25		12	Pear Tree	. 24		3
Dale		15	• • •	2	Rowditch	. 12		6
Derwent		12		5				
Friar Gate	÷	24		6	Totals	. 303	• • •	98

The largest number of cases was thus reported from Normanton and King's Mead Wards. The deaths were highest in King's Mead, Castle, and Litchurch Wards. There is a constant variation in the actual totals as observed from year to year. King's Mead, Castle, and Pear Tree Wards had the highest number of deaths in 1913, and practically the only constant feature is the unenviable position which King's Mead Ward occupies.

Age and Sex.

The age incidence of persons attacked and notified in 1914 is shown in the subjoined table, the deaths registered at the same age period are inserted for comparison.

,		All ages.	0-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upward
Males .		175	42	41	54	34	4
Females .	• •	128	40	3 3	45	10	0
Total .	• •	303	82	74	99	44	4
Deaths of t	- 1	70	3	21	27	16	3

The relative number of females notified shews a decrease as compared with previous years.

The number of specimens of sputum sent for bacteriological examination was 701, as compared with 626 in 1913, and 572 in 1912.

Occupations.

Enquiries have been made into the occupations followed by the patients, and the information thus obtained has been tabulated in the subjoined table. The totals vary from year to year, and they shew no striking incidence on any particular trade. The textile workers contributed 26 cases as against 37 last year, labourers 28 as against 17, and the various workers in wood, stone, and metal 27 as against 32 in the previous tabulation. Children and persons engaged in domestic work contributed 80 and 61 respectively, as compared with 74 and 58 in the previous report.

The Marking IV.		111		*			
Textile Wo			Ω	Children			60
Lace Hands				School			69
Hosiery				Others	• • •	• • •	11
Wire Coverers		• • •	4		<i>7</i> 73 / 1		
Other Textile Wor	rkers		13		Total		80
	rrs		00	70 . 70	, .		district about the
	Total	• • •		Domestic D			۳ ۳
т 7				Housewives, Daugh			55
Laboure	rs.		1.0	Domestic Servants,	&c.		6
General			13		FTT . 3		
Railway	• • •	• • •	7		Total	• • •	61
Brewery			~	TT • • • • •			
Joinery Works				Various Occup		•	
Iron Foundry			1	Insurance Agents			2
Others			$\dot{2}$	Hawkers			5
				Soldiers			3
	Total		28	French Polishers			3
,				Firemen—Locomoti			3
$Indoor\ Occup$	pations.			Fruit Salesman			1
Clerks			6	Poultry ,,			1
Shop Assistants				Student			1
Warehousemen			2	Painters—Railway	Coach		2
Barman, Off-licence	e Mana	iger	2	,, House			2
Draughtsmen		• • •		Plumbers			2
Others			5	Porters—Railway			2
				Guard ,,			1
·	Total		23	Drayman ,,			1
					Carriage	e	1
Workers in Wo	od, Sto	ne,			elegrap		1
Metal, d	&c.			Shunter ,,			-1
Fitters			6	Laundress			1
Stonemason			1	Shoemakers			2
Moulders			5	Tailoress	• • •		1
Blacksmiths & Bla	cksmith	ıs'		Piano-tuner			1
Strikers			4	Motor Mechanic			1
Joiners			2	Cab Proprietor	• • •		1
Turners (Brass & 1			4	Carter			1
Carriage Builders	/		2	Ostler	• • •		$\overline{1}$
Wood Sawyer			1	Electrician			1
0.13			$\overline{2}$	Printers			$\frac{1}{2}$
		•		Gardener	• • •		1
	Total			Asylum Attendant			1
	3.0001		21	zasyrani zaucezani	• • •	• • •	J.

		1	Commercial Traveller		1
		1	No record		4
		1			
tors	and		Total		58
		2			
		1	Grand Total		303
	tors	tors and	· 1 1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 No record

Schools.—The schools attended by the 69 notified school cases were as follows:—

School.		Case	es.	School.	Cases.
Firs Estate			3	St. Alkmund's	1,
Traffic Street			6	Osmaston	4
St. Luke's	• • •		3	All Saints'	1
St. James' Road	Council		3	Parliament Street	3
Gerard Street	• • •		1	Normanton	3
Reginald Street			8	St. Dunstan's	1
Brighton Road			3	Ashbourne Road	7
St. Paul's	• • •		1	Nun Street	2
St. Mary's			1	Pear Tree Council	6
St. Peter's	• • •		2	Clarence Road	1
Training College			1	St. Chad's	1
Orchard Street			1	Not ascertained	\dots 2
St. Anne's			2		8.7 No.40000
St. John's			2	Total Cases	s 69

Causation.—Enquiries by the Health Visitors elicited the following particulars:—

(a) Family History.—A history of Consumption in one or more near relatives was obtained in 237 cases and four with doubtful history. The following is a summary:—

Father		21	Sister	• • •		 34
Brother		39	Step-sister			 2
Husband 7, doubtful	1	8	Wife 3, doub	otful 1		 4
Son			Daughter			
Mother 28, doubtful	1	29	Aunt			 1
PATERNAL.	,		M	ATERNA	L.	
Grandfather	• • • • •	6	Grandfather			 5
Grandmother .		4	Grandmother	•		 5
Uncle 11, doubtful 1		12	Uncle 17, do	ubtful	1	 18
Aunt	• • • • • •	16	Aunt			 29
Cousin		4	Cousin			 2

- (b) Alcoholism.—A definite history, or "admission," was obtained in 6 instances, and a suspicious history in 16 cases.
- (c) Previous Illnesses.—It was considered by the patients (or relatives) that the signs of Consumption followed various illnesses as follows; in many cases more than one of these illnesses had previously occurred:—

Winter Cough		 5	Hip Disease	1
Hæmoptysis		 3	Lung Trouble	1
Pleurisy		 9	Bronchial Catarrh	1
Bronchitis		 7	Delicate from Birth	and
Colds		 8	General Weakness	46
Measles		 2	Anæmia	5
Pneumonia		 15	Rheumatism	3
Influenza		 9	Colic	1
Following Con	finement	 1	Accidents and Injuries	6
Laryngitis		 2	Discharging Breast Wo	ound 1
Whooping Cou	gh	 1	"Pains in Side"	5
Neuritis		 1	Intestinal Obstruction	1
Croup		 1	Chest Trouble	17
Tonsilitis		 1	Teeth Extraction	1
Gastric Troubl	e	 1	Hæmorrhage	\dots 2
Following Mise	carriage	 1	Cough	104
Eczema		 1	Operations	3
Jaundice		 1	Operation for Adenoids	1

(d) Poverty.—No complete figures can be given relating to the effects of poverty in predisposing to Phthisis, but a very considerable proportion, especially of the Institution cases, are recorded as having been "out of work" not only since the onset of the illness, but also in many of these cases before this.

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation in 290 of the 303 cases notified in 1914. The results are as follows:—

				Cases.
				4
				5
				34
				16
				185
				14
coomed				18
-houses				8
dgings				1
				18
		Total		303
	-houses	-houses	-houses lgings	-houses dgings

Sanitary Conveniences.—The character of the convenience was recorded in 280 instances, 216 of the houses were provided with water closets, 40 with tub closets, 21 with privy ashpits, and 3 with trough closets; no record 23.

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a)	Patients wit	sh sep	arate	bed a	ind	separate	bedro	om	113
(b)	Patients wit	th sep	parate	bed,	no	separate	bedro	om	41
(c)	Patients wit	h no	separa	ate be	ed				121
(d)	Doubtful								$\cdot 1$
(e)	No record						• • •		27

The percentage of patients having a separate bed and bedroom is 37.27, an increase of 7% over that for the previous year. The total number of cases provided with separate beds was 154, or 50.8% of the total compared with 123 (or 41%) in 1913.

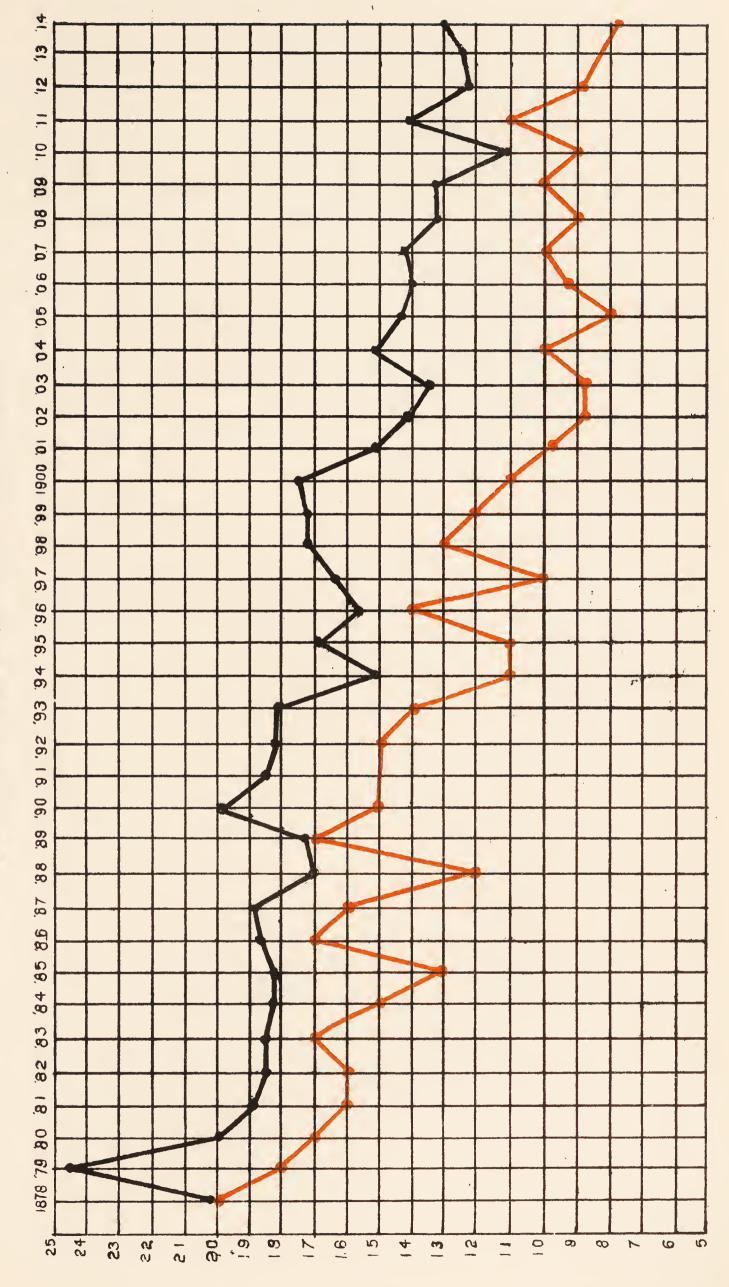
Administrative Procedures—Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The new Tuberculosis Dispensary at 56, St. Helen's Street, was opened on March 28th, the premises being very suitable for the many purposes that are required of such an institution. In addition to the Clinics held in the day-time two Clinics are held in the evenings each week to suit the requirements of patients who are at work and of others who find it difficult or inconvenient to attend during the day.

Condition of Windows.—Special attention is paid by the Health Visitors to the windows of dwelling-houses not only when visiting cases of Tuberculosis, but also when visiting other cases. Should windows be found not capable of being opened, the owner of the house is written to. It is satisfactory to record that in most instances the owners readily comply with the request to remedy this condition. Seventy-eight such letters were written during 1914.

Other administrative procedures—as dealt with in previous reports—have been continued, and the Department has continued to work in close association with the Charity Organisation Society. The number of sputum examinations made during the year was 1,041, including 701 specimens from Sanatorium and Dispensary patients and 340 from patients outside.

COMPARISON OF MORTALITY RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH THE GENERAL DEATH RATE.

MORTALITY RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 LIVING. - SHOWN IN RED. GENERAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING. -SHOWN IN BLACK.



A. ÷iò ·

Institutional Treatment.

- (a) Borough Isolation Pavilion.—The Phthisis Wards were opened on May 11th, 1911, and had dealt with 521 cases up to the end of 1914. 254 cases were admitted during 1914: 134 males and 120 females. Details are given in the Hospital Report on pp. 94—98.
- (b) Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derby Royal Infirmary.—A certain number of cases are treated on open-air principles (on balconies, etc.) at the Royal Infirmary, the number admitted during the year ending September 28th, 1914, was 55, as compared with 46 treated in the preceding twelve months, 38 in 1912, 75 in 1911, and 70 in 1910. The results were as follows:—

Cured or Relieved	 	 41
Unrelieved	 	 1
Died	 	 7
In Hospital	 	 6
	Total	 55

In addition, one case of Dry Pleurisy had old Phthisis, and three cases of Purulent Pleurisy suffered from Phthisis. The latter disease was also found to exist in (a) a case of Cancer of the Liver, (b) a case of Pott's Disease of the Spine, (c) a fatal case of Meningitis, (d) a case of Diabetes Mellitus.

(c) Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Children's Hospital during the year ended June 30th, 1914 = 9.

Cured or Relieved	 	 8
Unrelieved	 	 1
	Total	 9

- (d) Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Derby Union Workhouse during the year 1914—37 (24 males and 13 females).
- (e) Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Victoria Home of Rest during 1914:—

In Home, January 1st	 	2
Admitted during the year	 	12
In Home, December 31st	 	4

Cases dealt with by the Charity Organisation Society.—As in previous years, the Derby Charity Organisation Society has cooperated with the Health Department in dealing with Tuberculous patients, especially in regard to after-care and the maintenance of dependents.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The notification of other forms of Tuberculosis became compulsory on 1st February, 1913.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1914 was 101, of which 13 were re-notifications, leaving a net total of cases during 1914 of 88.

There were 16 deaths among these 88 cases, but the cause of death of a case notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands was certified as "Diabetes Mellitus, Exhaustion."

Parts Affected.—The parts affected of the 88 new cases are shown in the following table:—

Meninges 6 Knee	
Spine 6 Leg	T
Eye, Conjunctiva 1 Foot	1
Cervical Glands 31 Abdomen (Organs and Peri-	
Axillary Glands 1 toneum) 2	20
Larynx 4 Testicle and Epididymis	1
Ribs 1 Skin	3
Wrist 1 General Tuberculosis	2
Forefinger 1	
Hip 5 Total 8	38

Cases under Treatment.—There were 151 notified cases of other forms of Tuberculosis under treatment at the end of 1914.

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.			PoorLaw Cases.	Others.	Total.
1914	72	24	5		101

Ward Distribution.—

	Cases Notified	Deaths			Cases Notified	$\mathrm{D}\epsilon$	eaths
Abbey	 13	 2	King's Me	ad	5		2
Arboretum	 9	 2	Litchurch		4		1
Babington	 3	 1	Markeaton		6		0
Becket	 1	 0	Normanton	ı	2		1
Bridge	 3	 1	Osmaston		12		3
Castle	 8	 0	Pear Tree		8		1
Dale	 3	 1	Rowditch		4		1
Derwent	 3	 0					a map. miles
Friar Gate	 4.	 0	l l	Totals	88		16

The largest number of cases was thus reported from Abbey Ward.

Age and Sex.—The age incidence of persons attacked and notified in 1914, is shown in the subjoined table; the deaths registered at the same age period are inserted for comparison:—

$ _{\mathbf{A}}$	ll ages.	0-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards.
	52	33	6	9	3	1
	3.6	26	6	2	1	1
	88	59	12	11	4	2
• • •	16	10	2	2	1	1
		88	52 33 3.6 26 88 59	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Occupations.—Enquiries have been made into the occupations followed by the patients, and the information thus obtained has been tabulated in the subjoined table. The textile workers contributed 5 cases, labourers 4 cases, and the various workers in wood, stone and metal 6. Children and persons engaged in domestic work contributed 58 and 9 respectively.

Textile Worker	rs.	Workers in Wood, Sto	ne.
Hosiery Workers	3	Metal, &c.	,
Lace Worker	1	Fitter	1
Corset Maker	1	Railway Coach Builder	1
		Brass Moulder	1
	5	Pattern Maker	1
	-	Blacksmith's Striker	1
Labourers.		Wood Sawyer	1
Farm	1	, and the second	
Railway	1		6
Iron Foundry	1		
Bricklayer's	1	$Domestic\ Duties.$	
	new district	Housewives, Daughters	9
	4	and the track, that all the tracks	•••
	-	Other Occupations.	
Indoor Occupation	n.	Railway Coach Painter	1
Telegraphist	1	French Polisher	1
8 1		Bricklayer	1
Children.		Leather Currier	1
School	31	Soldier	1
Others	27		
			5
	58		_
		Grand Total	88
		Grand Total	00

Schools.—The schools attended by the 33 notified school cases were as follows:—

School.	Ca	ases.	School.	Cases.
Firs Estate		. 3	Nun Street	
Traffic Street		. 3	Kedleston Road	1
St. Luke's		. 1	Ashbourne Road	2
St. James' Road Counc	eil	. 2	Orchard Street	1
St. Paul's		. 1	Parliament Street	2
St. Anne's		. 2	No recent attendance	6
Brighton Road		. 4		
Normanton		. 1	Total	33
Pear Tree Council		. 2		

Causation.—Enquiries by the Health Visitors elicited the following particulars:—

(a) Family History—A history of Tuberculosis in one or more near relatives was obtained in 24 cases, or 27%. The respective relative or relatives affected were as follows:—

Mother			1	Father and Brother 1
Grandmother			1	Aunt 1
Grandfather			1	2 Aunts 1
Uncle			5	4 Uncles and 2 Aunts 1
3 Uncles and 1 A			1	Father, Brother, Grand-
Sister			1	mother and 2 Aunts 1
Grandmother and			1	2 Brothers, Grandfather and
2 Maternal Cousin	ns		1	Aunt 1
Brother and Gran	dfather			Grandfather and 2 Aunts 1
Brother			1	Brother, Sister, Grandmother
				and Aunt 1
2 Uncles and 1	Aunt		1	2 Uncles 1
(2.)				
				illnesses, operations, accidents, eported as follows:—
etc., relating to th	ese case .nd Col 	es we	re r 13 3 1 1	

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation as follows:—

Houses.				(Cases.
Two-roomed			 		nil
Three-roomed			 		3
Four-roomed	* * *		 		18
Five-roomed			 		4
Six-roomed			 		53
Seven-roomed		* * *	 		4
Eight-(and ov	er)-roo	med	 		4
Common Lodg	ging-ho	ouses	 		1
Houses Let in	Lodg	ings	 c • •		nil
Military Hosp	pital		 		1
			Total		88

Sanitary Conveniences.—Information as to the character of the conveniences was obtained as follows:—

62 houses were provided with water closet

		_	
16	,,	,,	tub closets.
5	, ,	, ,	privy ashpits.

2 ,, trough closets, and in

3 no record was obtained.

Total 88

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a) Patients	with sep	parate be	ed and	bedroom	ı			• • •	17
(b) Patients	with se	parate b	ed, no	separate	e bedro	om			21
(c) Patients	with no	separate	e bed		• • •			• • •	48
(d) Doubtfu	1	• • •	• • •	• • •					2
					Total			-	88
					2.0001		• • •		

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following tables give summaries of the various cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derby Royal Infirmary and at the Children's Hospital:—

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATED IN THE DERBY AND DERBY-SHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1914.

	Total.	Cured or Relieved.	Un- relieved.	Died.	In Hospital
Tuberculous Peritonitis	17	11	1	2	3
,, Adenitis	33	33		• • •	
,, Epididymitis	1	1	• • •	• • •	
" Kidney	1	1		• • •	
" Bursitis	1	1		• • •	
" Skin and Subcu-					
taneous Tissue	11	11	• • •	• • •	• • •

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATED AT THE DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1914.

			Ad- mitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Un- relieved.	Died.
Tuberculo	us Peritonitis		10	2	7	0	1
,,	Adenitis		23	15	8		
,,	Disease of	Spine	10	1	7	2	
,,		Hip	7	1	5	1	
,,		Knee	6	• • •	6		• • •
,,		Ankle	1		1		
,,	,,	Lupus	2		2		
,,	Meningitis		8	• • •	1.		7

CASES TREATED AT THE UNION INFIRMARY.

Number of cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Derby Union Workhouse during the year 1914 = 5: 3 males and 2 females.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The staff consists of Resident Medical Officer, a Matron, a Night Superintendent, two Sisters-in-Charge, one Charge Nurse, two Staff Nurses, and 12 Probationers; in addition there are Cook, Kitchen-maid, three House-maids, Sewing-maid, Between-maid, Laundress, two Laundry-maids, four Ward-maids, and Caretaker and his Wife. Additional help is given by three men who attend daily for work in the boiler-house and grounds (one of these attended to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium grounds).

The Matron (Miss Mitchell) has well maintained the efficiency and good discipline of the nursing and domestic staffs during the year.

Sister Coulter, who had charge of the Diphtheria Pavilion, whose name was on the list of Territorial Nurses, was summoned to London on August 17th, and shortly afterwards went to France, where she carried out her duties with such distinction as to be mentioned in Despatches. Her post has been temporarily filled during her absence. Dr. Berry, the Resident Medical Officer,

received a commission in the R.A.M.C. in October and went to France early in 1915.

The admission of Diphtheria cases, commenced in 1907, was continued throughout the year, and 147 cases were admitted, as compared with 73 in 1913, 132 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 201 in 1910, 376 in 1909, and 218 in 1908. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted was more than that of the previous year. Five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were admitted to the isolation wards.

The Nurses' Home has for some years been too small, and it was decided to increase the accommodation by building a new wing. The erection of this was commenced but not completed before the end of the year. The extra accommodation provides not only additional (and much needed) bedrooms, but also a large recreation and sitting-room for the nurses, a sitting-room for the sister, a matron's office, and a suite of rooms for the Resident Medical Officer.

The Bacteriological Laboratory was again extensively utilised during the year, the principal work carried on being the examination of cultures from the throats of cases of suspected Diphtheria, the examination of sputum specimens and the preparation of media, stains, etc.

As a preliminary to the discharge of Diphtheria patients from hospital, swabbings of the throat were taken in each case, showing the absence of the Klebs-Læffler bacilli; two successive negative swabs taken from both throat and nose were required before discharge of the patient was sanctioned.

No case of Smallpox has been admitted during the past year. Fortunately the town has been free from this disease. It is satisfactory to record that arrangements have now been made for the establishment of a hospital for the accommodation of Smallpox.

Milk Supply.—The terms of the contract for the supply of milk to the Infectious Disease Hospital and Sanatorium require that any cows in the dairy supplying the milk which react to the tuberculin test shall be prohibited from supplying more milk for the institutions. During the year three of the contractor's cows reacted to the above-mentioned test and their milk was excluded from the supply.

The following statistics have reference to the patients under treatment during the past year:—

	Scarlet Fever.		-
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1913	23		15*
Admitted during 1914	2 91		147
Number discharged during 1914	274		134
Number who have died in Hospital during 1914	1		8
Remaining under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1914	39		20
Average stay in Hospital, 1914days	43.0		51.6
* These figures include "contact" or "carri	er'' case	es.	

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of Cases	• • •	 291
Number of Deaths		 1
Case-mortality		 0.34%

An analysis of the cases of Scarlet Fever shows that— At ages of 0-5 there were 53 cases admitted.

,,	5-10	,,	152	2 2
,,	10-15	,,	62	,,
2 2	15 and	over	24	, ,

Type of Case.—283 were of the ordinary type, 8 were of the septic type. There were no severe toxic cases. Scarlatina antistreptococcal serum was extensively used in the treatment of severe cases with excellent results. A swab was taken from every Scarlet Fever case on admission; three of them gave positive results and were treated separately in cubicles. Three operations for Mastoids were performed and one death occurred from Empyema.

Two cases admitted as Scarlet Fever were found not to be suffering from that disease.

During 1914 mild uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever were discharged after five weeks detention in Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Number	$\circ f$	Cases	 	 147
Number	of	Deaths	 	 8
Case-mor	rtal	itv	 	 5.5%

The number admitted includes 14 "contact" or "carrier" cases, i.e., cases shewing no clinical symptoms of the disease, but in whom bacteriological examination of the throat shewed the presence of Diphtheria bacilli. There were 133 true Diphtheria cases among the 147 cases admitted.

(a) "Contact" or "Carrier" Cases (14):—

Age periods	S.		It will thus be seen that this
0-5		2 cases.	precautionary detention in Hos-
5-10		10 ,,	pital applied only to children.
10-15		2 ,,	In no case was a wage-earner
			detained in Hospital.

Every "carrier" or "contact" case was given a prophylactic dose of 2,000 units of Antitoxin.

(b) Clinical Cases (133):—

Age.		Cases.	Deaths.	\mathbf{C}_{i}	ase-mortality.
0-5	• • •	38	 4		10.5%
5-10		59	 4		6.8%
10-15		24	 0		nil
15 and	over	12	 0		nil
		133	8		

Type of the Disease.—Ten of the cases were of the laryngeal type, in the remainder (123) the disease primarily affected the fauces.

Approximate time of admission of Diphtheria cases—

On	1st da	ay of illness		 	5	cases.
,,	2nd	,,		 	10	,,
,,	3rd	, ,		 	17	, ,
,,	4th	, ,		 	23	,,
,,	5th	, ,		 	20	,,
Bet	ween	6th and 10th	day	 	49	,,
Aft	er 10t	h day of illr	ness	 	19	,,
Dat	te of d	lisease doubti	ful	 	6	,,

It will be noticed that a large prportion of the cases were admitted after the fifth day of illness.

Antitoxin.—In only 18 cases had small doses of Antitoxin been administered before admission. In Hospital an average of 5,500 units were administered to the 147 patients (largest amount 40,000 units).

Cause of I	Cases.								
	Heart Failur		7						
	Diaphragmati	Diaphragmatic Paralysis							
Paralysis.									
·	Solt Palate					8			
	Eye					2			
	Pharynx			• • •		3			
	Limbs					1			
	Diaphragm					1			
Laryngeal	Obstruction.								
	Cases			• • •		10			
	Tracheotomy					7			
	Deaths					2			

Tracheotomy was performed in one case before admission.

Several children were detained over six months in Hospital on account of "positive" throats, i.e., persistence of diphtheria bacilli on bacteriological examination.

Eleven cases sent in as Diphtheria were found not to be suffering from that disease; of these 8 had simple Sore Throat, 2 Septic Throat, while 1 proved to be Scarlet Fever. In these 11 cases no diphtheria bacilli were found on bacteriological examination.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No case of this disease was admitted during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During 1914, five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The mother was admitted with the child in each instance, and the case treated in a cubicle. All these five cases were specially virulent ones needing constant treatment.

Result.—All the cases were discharged with normal healthy eyes.

The average stay in hospital was twenty-four days.

THE LABORATORY REPORT.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Laboratory during 1914:—

Throat Swabs.—2,852 swabs were examined for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, as compared with 1,822 in 1913 (for details of examinations see table on following page).

The following is a summary of throat swabbings of children attending the Public Elementary Schools within the Borough:—

			+ (Positiv	e.) -	-(Negat	ive)
			1 (.	a. Oblei v	0.)	(110840	1 (0.)
January				2		30	
February				2		26	
March				1		61	
April				0		6	
May				1		30	
June			÷	0		9	
July	• • •			8		99	
August				0		3	
September			,	10		67	
October				2		63	
November				5		64	
December				2		13	
		To	tal	33		471	

	Grand M'thly Total.	219	157	263	181	217	163	281	179	313	441	236	202	2852
	Total	27	40	54	48	64	46	41	35	29	105	65	3	630
	Disinfecti'n Total	22	-	ಣ	ಣ	7	4	0	83	7	13		6	62
SS.	Disinf +	0	0	4	4	ಣ	0	4	ಣ		22	9	70	58
DOCTORS.	cts.	0	0	0	0	∞	70	_	4	10	7	∞	0	80
DO	Contacts.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	г	2	0		0	9
	losis.	18	33	35	34	39	32	29	18	32	54	32	22	378
i	Diagnosis. + -		9	12		7	೧೧	1	7	14	6	7	67	80
	Fotal	09	74	92	32	61	25	149	52	152	134	06	54	981
	Disinfecti'n Total	ಣ	23	-	_				ಣ	6	15	-	0	ထ္
ENT.	Disinfe +	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	-	7	67	0	67	5
RTM		36	38	41	17	25	14	66	35 50	61	67	39	26	492
DEPARTMENT.	Contacts.	0	23	2	ಣ	H	0	∞	7	∞	0.1	2	ಣ	ထ္
	losis.	19	29	44	10	33	10	40		54	46	44	21	361
	Diagnosis.	67	63	4			0	_		13	67	7	63	39
	Total	132	33		101	92	92	91	98	94	202	8	110	1241
	Discharge. Total +	87	19	80	62	99	49	33	51	23	136	47		702
	Disch +	22	67	O.	9	ಬ	7	17	10	0	22	9	42	123
ITAL.	losis.	80	19	10	31	19	30	28	22	52	37	25	22	347
HOSPITAL.	Diagnosis. +	10	ಣ		©1	67	9	13	00	14	1	ಣ	70	69
	1914.	nuary	February	arch	oril	a.y	ine	lly	ngust	September	tober	November	December	Totals
	10	January	Febru	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septer	October	Noven	Decen	

SANATORIUM REPORT FOR 1914.

The Sanatorium staff is subject to the control of the Matron of the Isolation Hospital, and consists of one Sister-in-charge, three Probationer Nurses, together with two Ward-maids.

The home staff consists of Gook-general and a Kitchen-maid. In addition one man is detailed for outside work.

The Sanatorium was opened in May, 1911, and the new pavilion opened on March 28th, 1914.

During 1911, 47 patients were admitted.

- ,, 1912, 139 ,, ,,
- ,, 1913, 166 ,, ,,

 Remaining in Sanatorium December 31st, 1913...
 ...
 28

 Admitted during 1914
 ...
 ...
 ...
 254

 —
 282

Number discharged 1914 220

Remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1914 ... 55 Average stay in Sanatorium, 69.55 days.

Sex.—Of the 254 cases admitted 120 were females, 134 were males.

A playground with swings and a see-saw was provided during the year for the children.

TABLE I.—AGE GROUPS OF PHTHISIS CASES.

Years.		Number	of Patients.
0-10	 	• • •	34
10—15	 	• • •	46
15-20	 		29
20-25	 		40
2530	 		21
30-40	 		55
4050	 • • •		19
5060	 		8
Over 60	 		2
			${254}$

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS.

School	 	56	Saddler			1
Chiefly Domestic	 	39	Ostler			1
Labourers	 	15	Machinists			4
Factory Workers	 	24	Railway Workers	S		7
Photographer	 	1	Fitters			13
Plumber	 	1	Iron Moulders			3
Housekeeper	 	1	Domestic Servant	S		6
Laundress	 	1	Steelworkers			8
Leather Worker	 	1	Tinsmith			1
Stonemason	 	1	Joiners			5
Piano Tuner	 	1	Soldiers			2
Wire Worker	 	1	Painters			4
Carters	 	2	Blacksmith			1
Clerks	 	12	Waitress			1
Printer	 	1				
Tailoresses	 	3	Total			224
French Polisher	 	1	No occupation			30
Gardener	 	1			-	
Hawkers	 	2	Grand	Total		254
Shop Assistants	 	3			-	

In 103 of the 254 patients tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum, in 151 no bacilli were found after repeated examinations. Thus 40.5% of the cases were of an infective nature.

Clinical Results.—Classification of Patients.—Patients in all stages of Phthisis were included in the 254 admissions. The isolation wards were not available for the treatment of advanced cases, so that it was impossible to separate the different stages.

There were 5 cases admitted with a wrong diagnosis; 10 were cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, leaving 239 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The latter patients are classified in three groups according to the extent of lung diseased. (Classification agreed upon by International Tuberculosis Committee).

- Class I.—Cases of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe.
- Class II.—Cases of slight severity more extensive than I.; limited to one lobe.

Class III.—Cases more advanced than II., and all those with considerable cavitation.

Class I	Γ.		 50
Class 1	II.		 40
Class I	II.		 70
		Total	 160

During the year the old wooden pavilion was utilised for the treatment of tuberculous children, 79 such cases being dealt with.

It will be noted the large number of advanced cases treated during the year, many of these were admitted to the Sanatorium soon after notification. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining early cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment.

GROUP I.—SUMMARY.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Much} \\ \mathbf{Improved}. \end{array}$	Imp	roved.	Station- ary.	Worse.
50	35	11		4	0	0
	Disease	Arrested			70%	
	Much	Improved			22%	
	Improv	red			8%	

"Disease Arrested." = General health completely restored; lung disease arrested; no physical signs or only those compatible with healed lesions; sputum free from bacilli.

GROUP II.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Much} \\ \mathbf{Improved.} \end{array}$	Imp	proved.	Station- ary.	Worse.
40	3	26	1	.1	0	0
	Disease	Arrested			7.5%	
	Much	Improved			65.0%	
	Improv	ed			27.5%	

GROUP III.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Muo Impro		Impro	ved.	Station ary.	~	Dead.
70	0	1	.3	20)	33	0	4
	Mucl	n Impr	oved	• • •		18.6	5%	
	Impr	roved				28.6	3%	
	Stati	onary		• • •	• • •	47.2	2%	
	Wors	§ 0				_	•	
	Dead	l				5.7	%	

In Group III. are included cases of acute rapidly fatal Tuberculosis.

Many of the cases in Group III. were taken into the isolation wards to die—cases which could not be isolated properly at home, and were a source of danger to other members of their families.

Wrong 1	Diagno	sis (5	cases)	:			
Syphilis of	Lung			2	Exophthalmic	Gôitre	 1
Cancer				1	Bronchiectasis		 1

One child died from Tuberculous Meningitis and one man from Cancer of Larynx.

Surgical Tuberculosis.—

Tuberculous Glands	 2	Lupus			 1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	 2	Tuberculous	Joi	nts	 5

Tuberculin was extensively used in the Sanatorium for cases in Groups I. and II., but not so extensively as in previous years. Several different brands of Tuberculin were used, including P.T.O. and B.E. Fifty-nine cases received Tuberculin. Injections as a rule were given twice weekly, beginning with a very minute dose, and gradually increasing—avoiding reactions as much as possible.

Six cases were treated with pneumosan injections.

Physical Treatment.—On admission each patient is placed at complete rest for a varied period according to the general condition—temperature, pulse-rate, etc. Thereafter the patient is gradually advanced through stages of exercise till he or she is able to do several hours' active work per day.

Stage I.—Rest.—R.

- ,, II.—Stage of regulated exercises.—R.E.
- ,, III.—Stage of regulated work.—E.

A coloured card is given to the patient according to the stage reached.

Ninety-nine patients reached Stage III. of regulated work.

Insured Cases.—During the year 1914, 116 cases were admitted to the Sanatorium through the Insurance Committee, of which number 11 were still in the Sanatorium at the end of the year; of the remaining 105 cases:

45 are well and working.

38 are unfit for work,

17 have died, and

5 have left the town.

Of the 77 cases admitted during 1913:

46 are well and working,

8 are unfit for work,

19 have died, and

4 have left the town.

The first insured patient was admitted on August 3rd, 1912.

Of the 26 cases admitted during 1912:

15 are well and working,

2 are unfit for work,

9 have died.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT, 1914.

The new Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened in March, 1914, and provided very suitable accommodation for the work which had since February, 1912, been carried out in the restricted quarters available at the Health Office.

Tuberculosis Clinics are held three days a week—on Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, and on Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Summary.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of Clinics held	95	211	181
Total number of patients attending Clinics	328	597	772
Total number of attendances	2150	5678	5979
Greatest number of attendances at any Clinic	46	69	92
Number of insured persons attending Clinic	75	185	257
Number of attendances of insured patients	520	2307	2754
Number of patients who received tuberculin			
treatment at the Dispensary	56	143	108

Since July, 1912, 1,265 patients have attended the Dispensary; of which number 516 attended for the first time in 1914.

At the Wednesday Clinics patients are received for diagnosis and advised as to treatment. Suitable cases are picked out for Sanatorium treatment. All contacts from tuberculous households are referred by the Health Visitors to the Dispensary for examination.

All doubtful cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst school children are referred for diagnosis by the School Medical Officer from the School Clinics to the Tuberculosis Clinics. On all these doubtful children Von Pirquet's cutaneous tuberculin test is applied. This diagnostic test is simple and harmless, and in most cases there is no objection on the part of the parents to having it performed. We have found this test of great value in the investigation of Tuberculosis in childhood.

Summary of Von Pirquet tests for the past three years.

Year	+ Results.		•	Total.		
1912	 52 (44.9%)		64		116	
1913	 58 (29.2%)		110		168	
1914	 18 (30%)		42		60	
3 years	 128 (37·2%)		216		344	

All these 344 cases were specially chosen badly nourished children with symptoms suggestive of chest trouble, yet only 37.2% gave positive reactions. Koch's tuberculin (Human O.T. pure) and pure Bovine tuberculin were both used in the application of the above tests.

At the Evening Clinics on Mondays and Thursdays, patients are given tuberculin injections. The tuberculins used are P.T.O., A.F., T.R., T.E., and B.E. During 1914, 108 patients received these injections at the Dispensary. The dosage is increased very gradually and reactions are avoided as much as possible.

Hospital Provisioning, 1914.

1914.	Days in Hospital.	Average Persons per day.	Cost of Provisioning.		Average Cost per Person per day.*		
1st Quarter	4080	4 5· 3 3	£ 238	s. 2	d. 7	s. 1	d. 2·01
2nd ,,	3886	42.70	250	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$. 1	3.46
3rd ,,	6076	66.04	273	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	10.79
4th ,,	60 5 6	65.82	269	0	8	0	10.66
Totals 1914	20098	5 5 ·06	1030	14	3	1	0.38
Totals for 1913	18547	50.81	77 2	8	0	C	9.99

^{*}This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Sanatorium Provisioning, 1914.

1914.	Days in Sanatorium	Average Persons per day.			Average Cost per Person per day.*		
1st Quarter	3047	33 · 85	£ 210	s. 0	$\frac{d}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	s. 1	d, 4·54
2nd ,,	3918	43.05	237	18	7	1	2.57
3rd ,,	5311	57.72	350	3	11	1	3.82
4th ,,	5389	58.57	346	17	6	1	3.45
Totals 1914	17665	48.39	1145	0	$4rac{1}{2}$	1	3· 5 5
Totals for 1913	15825	43:36	784	2	5	0	11.89

^{*} This includes cost of provisioning staff.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The close of the year 1914 was marked by a great change in the meat trade owing to the rise in prices caused by the war; the chilled and frozen meat traders have suffered most in this respect. Twelve of these had been obliged to close their shops before the end of the year, and eight of these men have joined His Majesty's forces. Many of the youths engaged in the butchering trade have also joined the Army, thus causing some difficulty in the carrying on of business. At one shop, ten youths have left for that purpose—nine having joined the Army and one the Navy.

In Mr. Wilkinson's report will be found particulars of articles of food condemned. During the year 35 carcases of beef have been destroyed for the following reasons:— $21\frac{1}{2}$ tuberculous, 5 fevered and difficult parturition, 3 septic poisoning, $1\frac{1}{2}$ due to injuries, and 2 dropsical. In addition to these there have been 16 bodies of mutton and 7 pigs destroyed for various causes.

I am pleased to say that this work has been carried on with little friction, although it was found necessary to prosecute in four cases. In one case the defendant was fined 40/- and costs for exposing for sale a tuberculous beast's head. In a second case there were two defendants summoned for exposing for sale un-born veal; one of the defendants was fined £5 and costs, the other to pay 10/- costs only. In the fourth case the butcher has left the town and the summons has not been served.

Particulars of Tuberculous Animals.—

(A) CATT	LE—				
Tuberc	ulous Cows:—				
-	Prime condition		 	31	
	Very good conditi	ion	 	16	
(Good condition		 	85	
	Fair condition		 	61	
	Poor condition		 	12	
					205
Tubercu	ulous Heifers:—				
	Prime condition		 	25	
(Good condition		 	2	
]	Poor condition		 	1	
					28

Tuberculous Bullocks:—					
Prime condition			• • •	2	
					2
Tuberculous Bulls:—					
Prime condition	• • •			1	
Fair condition				1	
					2
			Total		237
(B) Pigs.—					
Good condition				70	
Poor condition		• • •	• • •	1	
				$\overline{71}$	

The 237 tuberculous cattle were slaughtered by 44 butchers (or firms of butchers), but no fewer than 157 (63.7%) of these were found in the premises of four firms only, while 19 butchers of the 44 had one tuberculous carcase only during the year. One butcher had 68 carcases more or less affected with tubercle and another had 42 carcases similarly affected.

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

During the year all food-preparing premises in the Borough have been regularly visited by Inspector Hanson, and it is satisfactory to record that no outbreak of food-poisoning has occurred in 1914.

The following are the chief "foods" prepared:—Sausages (pork, beef and polony), black puddings, pressed beef, brawn, meat pies (pork, veal, ham and beef), chitterlings.

The card system introduced in 1913 has been continued and has been found to be of great service, each card shews a plan of the premises with description of the appliances and utensils used in the business; any improvements in structure and management are recorded on the card.

In the year 1913 Report it was stated that the greatest difficulty experienced was with regard to gut-scraping, and this continues to be the case, although improvement has taken place and owners are endeavouring to manufacture the food they sell under clean and

wholesome conditions. During 1914, six firms have entirely discontinued the scraping of skins on their premises, and it is hoped that others will follow their example. Inspector Hanson reports that on two occasions he found the scraping of putrid skins carried on within a yard of uncovered meat, the liability to contamination of the latter being obviously very great.

The Inspector reports that 216 visits have been paid in the 12 months, and that 31 notices have been given for the remedying of defects. All the latter were attended to, as well as two more which were left over from the preceding year.

PORK BUTCHERS' SHOPS AND MAKING-UP PLACES IN DERBY, 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Number of Pork E	Butcher	s' Shop	S				 36
Number of Shops v	where N	Taking-	up is	carried	on		 32
New Shops opened	during	the ye	ar				 2
Shop Closed			• • •				 1
Shop Demolished	• • •	• • •				• • •	 1

GUT-SCRAPING.

1.	Places where Gut-scraping is not carried on	14
2.	Places where Gut-scraping is done in the Slaughter-house	7
3.	Places where Gut-scraping is carried on in the Making-up	
	Place or in close proximity thereto	11

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The housing problem received a very great deal of attention during the year, and a large number of houses were dealt with, both under the Housing Acts and also by negotiation. A special enquiry was held in September, 1914, by an Inspector of the Local Government Board as to the condition of the housing of the working classes in Derby, and as to the question of a municipal housing scheme for the erection of new houses for the working classes.

The number of inspections made by the Committee during the year was 119, and concerned the following Wards:—

Becket Ward	• • • •	46	Inspections.
Bridge Ward	• • •	13	,,
Derwent Ward	• • •	5	,,
King's Mead Ward	• • •	33	,,
Litchurch Ward	• • •	4	, ,
Markeaton Ward	• • •	18	,,

In addition to the above the Medical Officer of Health made 49 inspections of houses in the following Wards:—

Babington Ward	• • •	4	Inspections.
Bridge Ward		7) ;
Castle Ward		5	,,
King's Mead Ward		12	"
Markeaton Ward		21	11

Number during demolished year. 7. Number served. D.0's 48 Number used for another purpose. Mou 4 after Closing Number without lished Order but demo-Demolition Order. Number Number remedied without further action. 15 Closing Orders made. 71 Number demowithout further action. lished Number | Number remedied being served) (without C.O. Representations made. of **4**9 Number remidied. 51 Number Houses cerned con-69 remedied Letters Number asking for defects eq of sent SUMMARY Number Habitaunfit for tion. 83 Number Dwelling spected. Houses 168 Total Number of Inspections during year. 168

THE YEAR 1914. HOUSING ACTS, DURING THE WORK DONE UNDER OF

DETAILS OF HOUSES DEALT WITH BY THE SANITARY COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Situation of Prem	ises.			Action taken.		
Queen Street, Back				Purchased by Corporat	ion	
Queen Street, Ct. 4.	,					
No. 3			• • •	do. do.		
,, 4			• • •	do. do.		
Bridge Gate, Ct. 7.						
No. 1		• • •	• • •	Closing Order served.		
,, 2	• • •		• • •	do.		
,, 3		• • •	• • •	do.		
Walker Lane, Ct. 12	٤.			T) . P 1 1		
No. 1	• • •	• • •		Demolished		
$,, \frac{2}{2}$	• • •		• • •	do.		
,, 3	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.		
Walker Lane, Ct. 13	5.			do		
No. 1	• • •	• • •		do.		
$\frac{1}{2}$	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.		
y,, 3	& Ch		 Ind	do.		
Queen Street, Eagle	& CII	na ra	ara	do		
No. $\frac{1}{2}$	• • •	• • •		do.		
$,, \frac{2}{2}$	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.		
,, 3	• • •	• • •	• • •	do. do.		
,, 4 $, 5$	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.		
., 6	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.		
Brook Street, Ct. 8.	• • •	• • •	• • •	ao.		
No. 3				do.		
Sadler Gate, Ct. 9	• • •	• • •		(3 1 1 3 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111	
No 1	• • •			do.	73.1.	
ภ	• • •	• • •		do.		
\mathbf{Q}	• • •	• • •		do.		
Λ				do.		
K				do.		
6				do.		
,, 0 ,, 7				do.		
Lodge Lane, Ct. 3.	•••	• • •	***			
No. 1				Closing Order served.		
,, 2	• • •		• • •	do.		
,, 3				do.		
Sadler Gate Bridge,				× .		
No. 3				Through Ventilation m	ade	
,, 4	• • •			do.		
., 5				do.		

Situation of Premise	S.	Action taken.			
Lodge Lane, Back 47		Scheduled for Demolitio	n.		
Bridge Gate, No. 78		do. do.			
Haarlem Street, Ct. 2.					
No. 1		do. do.			
,, 2	• • •	do. do.			
Green Street, Ct. 1	• • •	•••			
No. 1	• • •	do. do.			
$,, \frac{2}{2} \dots$	• • •	do. do.			
,, 3	• • •	do. do.			
Queen Street, Back 32.					
No. 2	• • •	Closing Order served.			
,, 3	• • •	do.			
,, 4	• • •	do.			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• • •	do.			
Ford Street, Ct. 2.		J.			
No. 9	• • •	do.			
Russell Street.		Through Ventilation ma	do		
No. 97	• • •	Through Ventilation ma	ue.		
,, 98	• • •	do.			
,, 99	• • •	do.			
,, 100	• • •	do.			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• • •	do.			
Russell Street, Ct. 1.	• • •	do.			
No. 1		do.			
	• • •	1 .			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		do.			
$,, 3 \dots \\ ,, 4 \dots$	• • •	do.			
~	• • •	do.			
,, 5 ,, 6		do.			
East Street, No. 48	• • •	Closing Order served.			
East Street, Ct. 9.		0100101			
N_0 1		Used for Store.			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		do.			
,, 3		do.			
,, 4		do.			
St. Helen's Street, Ct. 2					
No. 1		Closing Order served.			
$,, 2 \dots$		do.			
,, 3		do.			
Talbot Street, Ct. 1					
NT - 1		do.			
$,,$ 2 \dots		do.			
,					

RESULTS OF WORK UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS. ACTION IN WHICH WAS COMMENCED PRIOR TO 1914.

Situation of 1	Premis	ses.		Action	taken.
William Street, Bac	k 24	• • •	• • •	Scheduled for	Demolition.
Morledge. No. 29				do.	do.
9.1	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.	do.
ິ່ ຄຄ	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.	do.
,, 33 ,, 35	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.	do.
Morledge, Ct. 4.	• • •	• • •	• • •	ao.	ao.
No. 5				Demolished	
6	• • •	• • •	• • •	do.	
Morledge, Ct. 5.	• • •	• • •	• • •	ш,	
No. 1				do.	
9		• • •	• • •	Used for Store	<i>j</i>
Hill Street, Upper.	• • •	• • •	• • •	0,000 101 0,0010	•
No. 1				Scheduled for	Demolition.
2				do.	do.
4				do.	do.
Bridge Gate, Ct. 5.	•••	•••	•••		
No. 3				do.	do.
1				do.	do.
5		• • •		do.	do.
6			• • •	do.	do.
7			• • •	do.	do.
, Q			• • •	do.	do.
,, 9			• • •	do.	do.
Burton Road, Ct. 1		•••	• • •	C. O.	
No. 7				Demolished	
Goodwin Street, Ct.		•••	•••		
3.77				do.	
	• • •	• • •		do.	
$,, 2 \\ ,, 3$	• • •			do.	
,, 4				do.	
Queen Street, Dolph			• • •	0.0	
No. 1				do.	
Nun Street, Back 28		• • •	• • •		
3.T 1				do.	
$\stackrel{1}{,}, \stackrel{1}{2}$		• • •	• • •	do.	
,, -	• • •		• • •		

HOUSES DEALT WITH ON REQUEST FROM M.O.H. WITH-OUT NOTICES BEING SERVED, DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Situation of Property.	Defects.	Result.		
Willow Row, Ct. $7\frac{1}{2}$.				
No. 3	_	Angular ventilation		
G	lation	by small window		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do. do.	do. do. do. do.		
Willow Row, Back 44		Made through house		
Lodge Lane, Back 40	Dack-to-back	mad tillough house		
	No through venti- lation	Through ventilation made.		
Lodge Lane, Back 42				
No. 17	do.	do.		
Haarlem Street.				
No. 14	do.	do.		
,, 16	do.	do.		
,, 18	do.	do.		
,, 20	do.	do.		
$,, 22 \dots$	do.	do.		
$,, 24 \dots$	do.	do.		
Court 1.	1.	a.		
No. 1	do.	do.		
$,, 2 \dots$	do.	do.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do. do.	do. do.		
5	do.	do.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do.	do.		
7	do.	do.		
William St., Stone Yd.	OLO,	,		
No. 1	Structurally Defective	Defects remedied and other improve-		
		ments made.		
$,, 2 \dots$	do. do.	do.		
,, 3	do. do.	do.		
,, 4	do. do.	do.		
,, 5	do. do.	do.		
,, 6	do. do.	do.		
,, 8	do. do.	do.		
,, 9	do. do.	do.		
,, 10	do. do.	do.		
,, 11	do. do.	do.		
$,, 12$ \dots	do. do.	do.		
,, 13	do. do.	do.		

	Defects.		Result.		
	do.	do.	do.		
• • •	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	do.	do.		
	do.	do.	do.		
• • •	do.	do.	do.		
• • •	0	venti-	Through ventilation		
			made		
• • •			do.		
• • •			do.		
• • •			do.		
•••	do.		do.		
14	7		,		
• • •			do.		
• • •			do.		
• • •			do.		
• • •	do,		do.		
• • •	do.		Sash windows put in and house generally repaired		
	do.		do.		
			do.		
			do.		
• • •	do.		do.		
	• • •	do do.	do. do. do do. do do. do.		

COURTS ABOLISHED.

The following courts were abolished during the year:—

(1) Court 4, Goodwin Street	Four houses demolished and area cleared.
(2) Court 4, Willow Row	Two houses demolished and site cleared.
(3) Court 4, Morledge	Two houses demolished, new blocks connected with front street erected on site.
(4) Court 1, Russell Street	Six back-to-back houses made through houses, with numbers 97 to 102 Russell Street.
(5) Court & Brook Street	Seven houses demolished an un-

(5) Court 8, Brook Street ... Seven houses demolished, an upto-date marine stores is being erected on site. The following houses may also be classed as court houses:—

(6) Back 28 Nun Street ... Two houses demolished.

One of the most important improvements in connection with property dealt with without notice under the Housing Acts was that carried out in connection with the Stone-yard, William Street (now called "St. Anne's Cottages"). A considerable amount of money was spent by the owner in connection with this property. Details of the improvements effected are as follows:—

Two blocks of foul pail closets demolished and a separate w.c. erected for each house.

New drains laid and old system partly relaid.

New wash coppers provided.

New sinks and waste pipes provided.

Houses cleaned, painted and re-papered.

All walls damp-coursed.

House floors re-laid.

Spouting, roofs, windows, etc., all overhauled and repaired.

All small yards at rear of houses repaired and large yard asphalted.

EMPTY HOUSES IN JUNE IN THE VARIOUS WARDS IN EACH OF THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

	Number of Houses.								
Ward.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914		
Abbey	128	120	152	120	136	89	29		
Arboretum	35	39	54	68	52	20	18		
Babington	85	92	134	120	113	93	57		
Becket	84	77	97	93	83	58	52		
Bridge	59	53	54	42	49	50	45		
Castle	117	109	107	135	129	114	57		
Dale	95	85	72	65	57	25	12		
Derwent	29	27	30	20	16	22	11		
Friar Gate	65	62	50	61	38	34	16		
King's Mead	167	161	122	123	147	136	98		
Litchurch	47	45	72	58	54	41	21		
Markeaton	94	96	51	75	57	51	30		
Normanton	30	27	41	37	32	11	10		
Osmaston	35	32	49	52	46	19	6		
Pear Tree	48	63	44	55	43	13	10		
Rowditch	69	63	55	45	56	26	21		
	4-0								
	1187	1151	1184	1169	1108	802	493		

Dwelling-houses erected in 1914 ... 105 Suitable for the working classes ... 55 The respective Wards in which these houses were erected were as follows:—

Dale Ward		• • •			38
Osmaston Ward		• • •			25
Pear Tree Ward					17
Normanton Ward		• • •			15
Friar Gate Ward		• • •			4
Bridge Ward				0 0 0	3
Abbey, King's Mea	d and	Derw	ent Wa	rds	
(one each)			• • •		3
			Total		105

Houses Erected in Derby.—I am indebted to Mr. John Ward, Borough Surveyor, for the following figures:—

Year	ending	December	31st.	House	s erected.
			1902	• • •	728
			1903		363
			1904		280
			1905		293
			1906		249
			1907		226
Year	ending	June 30th	h.		
			1907-8		280
			1908-9		230
			1909-10	• • •	230
			1910-11	• • •	220
			1911-12	• • •	102
			1912-13		132
			1913-14		142

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supplying four houses was examined during the year. Three of these obtained their drinking water from wells, while the drinking water for one house was obtained from rain-water, stored in a large lead-lined cistern.

The chemical analysis of the well water supplies were satisfactory, but that of the rain-water supply very unsatisfactory.

The analysis of the latter gave the following results:—

Appearance			Very turk	oid.
Sediment			Fair amo	unt.
Free and Saline Ammor	nia		0.121	
Albumenoid Ammonia			0.042	
Total Solids (dried at	100%)		9.7	
Volatile	, 0 ,			
Non Volatile	$5 \cdot 0$	• • •		TD = /
Oxygen absorbed in 3h:	rs. at	37%	0.398	Parts
Dissolved Oxygen	• • •	•••	1.25	\rightarrow per
Chlorine			1.35	100,000
Equivalent to Na.Cl.			2.22	
7.71.		• • •	1	
Total hardness		• • •		
•••				

Steps were taken to substitute town's water in this last case.

MILK SUPPLY.

Twelve samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination for tubercle bacilli by inoculation. One of the samples shewed the presence of these organisms. The farm from which the milk was obtained was visited by the Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation and the cows tested by tuberculin. Three of them reacted, and were excluded from the milk supply. Subsequent examinations of the milk from the farm for tubercle bacilli gave negative results.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE COMMITTEE: -

Alderman Robotham (Chairman).

- .. Laurie.
- .. Newbold.
- ,, Sir Thomas Roe, M.P.

Councillor Antliff.

- ,, Chapman.
- .. Druitt.
- ,, Hill (Mayor).
- ,, Russell, L.
- ,, Surtees.
- .. Walker.

Mr. S. F. Hurlstone, the Analyst, joined Kitchener's Army at the end of November, and his duties were carried out temporarily by Mr. Alfred G. Lipscombe.

The Sewage Works at Spondon were under the constant supervision not only of the Resident Foreman, but also of the Borough Surveyor and staff, and of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. The number of samples examined in the Chemical Laboratory at the Works by Mr. S. F. Hurlstone and by Mr. Lipscombe was 2,938, as compared with 2,933 in the previous year. The following is a summary of the samples examined chemically during the year 1914:—

Raw Sewage					4
General Septic Tank E	Effluent			• • •	245
Individual Septic Tank	x Effluents	• • •			1,230
General Filter Effluen				• • •	245
Individual Filter Efflu	ents	• • •			959
General Filter Effluent	s, after pas	sing th	rough l	ıumı	ls
tanks	•••	• • •			245
Drinking Water and T	Trade Efflu	ents	• • •		10
			Total	• • •	2,938

The percentage purification of the sewage in the septic tanks by the filters and in the humus tanks respectively was as follows:—

Septic Tanks	 $24 \cdot 15 \%$
Filters	 54.04%
Humus Tanks	 5.74%
Total	 83.93 %

The total percentage of purification is 2.49% less than in 1913, this being due to the septic tanks, which shew over 10% less purification than in 1913, but the percentage purification in the filters and humus tanks has increased respectively 6.06% and 2.06%.

Table XI.—Showing the means of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1914.

	THERMOMETERS.			Rainf inch		Greates 24 ho	N		
1914.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Sha Tempe Maxi- mum.	Mini. mum.	Infirmary Grounds 1914.	1913.	Amount in inches.	Date.	No. of Rainy days, 1914.
January	38.4	37.3	43.3	34.5	1.49	3.76	.30	9th.	20
February	42.4	41.2	50.3	37.6	1.44	·89	.29	21st.	17
March	42.3	40.5	49.5	36.9	2.11	3.60	.37	7th.	25
April	51.2	47.6	59.9	40.0	.75	3.08	·31	5th.	12
May	52.8	49.2	60.0	43.0	1.73	1.80	.47	22nd.	13
June	60.9	55.3	65.0	49.5	1.80	1.08	.83	9th.	10
July	61.9	57.7	68.8	54.3	3.63	·82	1.60	1st.	20
August	62.1	58.4	70.3	52.5	1.62	2.07	.29	8th & 26th	15
September	55.7	52.5	65.7	46.6	1.03	1.46	.28	9th.	12
October	50.5	48.7	56.9	45.2	1.93	2.67	.56	25th.	13
November	43.9	42 ·8	50.5	38.5	3.52	2.38	.86	11th.	21
December	39.6	38.5	44.4	35.7	5.69	1.02	·65	18th.	27

The "driest" month was June, which had only ten wet days, as compared with eight wet days in July, 1913. There were 205 wet days in 1914, with a total rainfall of 26.74 inches, as compared with 196 days and 24.63 inches in 1913.

The highest mean shade temperatures were registered during the month of July. The greatest variation between the maximum and minimum temperature was observed during the months of April and September. January was the coldest month, and most rain

fell during the months of July, November and December. The greatest number of rainy days was observed in December, March and November. The heaviest amount of rainfall in twenty-four hours was on the 1st July, when 1.60 inch fell. The nearest approach to this was on 11th November, when 0.86 inch fell.

SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits re	Births				• • •	• • •		2,338
Re-visits	re Births	• • •			• • •			4,578
Visits re	Still-births	• • •		• • •				93
,,	Deaths of In:	fants u	inder 1	year				193
, ,	Tuberculosis					• • •		2,122
,,	Disinfections			* * *				8
, ,	Whooping Co	ough (I	Deaths)					13
,,	Measles (Dea	ths)						13
,,	Diarrhœa (De	eaths)			• • •			21
,,	Cases of Puer	rperal	$\mathbf{F}\mathrm{ever}$					9
,,	Midwives	• • • .			• • •	• • •		166
,,	Measles	• • •	• • •				• • •	4
, ,	Whooping Co	ough						1
,,	Ophthalmia I	Neonat	orum					189
,,	Special Visit	S						35
,,	Enquiries					• • •		29
,,	Outworkers							988
,,	Workrooms							351
,,	Lying-in Wor	men			u • •			6
Unsucces	sful visits (ou	ıt, rem	ovals,	etc.)	• • •		• • •	1,184
Seven E	nteric Fever c	ases re	moved	to Derk	oy Infin	mary.		
Mothers'	Welcome held	d 96 a f	ternoon	ıs.				
Assisted	at Tuberculos	sis Clin	nics			• • •		175

INSPECTIONS OF WORKROOMS.

A good feature of the workrooms of Derby where women are employed is the fact that none of them are underground. The rooms are well-lighted and satisfactorily ventilated. Of the 255 workrooms on the register where women are employed, 25 were notified during 1914. All have been inspected and the following nuisances were found:—

Rooms require cleansing	• •					8
Dampness	• •					3
Shut windows		• • •				2
Insufficiently ventilated	• •					1
No heating apparatus for women.						2
Fumes from gas iron	• •					1
Iron heating stove without hood.	• •		• • •			2
W.c. blocked	0 n	• • •		• • •		1
W.c. pan requires cleansing .	• •					6
W.c. pan cracked and leaking .	• •					1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	on (no	t sepai	ate for	r sexes)		1
Walls of sanitary arrangements re-	equire	cleansi	ng			2
No water supply to women's conv	enienc	e				3
Door requires fixing to convenience	ce		• • •		• • •	1
Rain-water pipe defective .						1
No dust bin to premises	• •		• • •			14
Cellar steps need repairing	• •		• • •	п • •	• • •	1
			r	Total	• • •	50

INSPECTION OF OUT-WORKERS OR HOME-WORKERS.

Pursuant to Section 107 Factory and Workshop Act, 126 lists of out-workers have been received from the various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers, 413 were engaged in net-mending, 273 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel, 39 making canvas bolsters, 18 making fly papers, 6 making paper bags, 6 making cardboard boxes, and 5 making surgical bandages. Eighteen lists have been received from other Councils of out-workers, employed by firms in their district, who reside in Derby, and 34 lists have been forwarded to Councils in whose districts out-workers employed by Derby firms, reside. The homes of the out-workers continue to show a fair standard of cleanliness, though some require frequent visits. This is often the case where the work done constitutes the whole or principal means of the livelihood of the family, and frequently the most difficult to deal with. During 1914, 98 verbal notices and 49 official notices were served with regard to unwholsesome premises.

INSPECTIONS OF MIDWIVES.

Sixty-five midwives notified their intention to practice during 1914, as compared with 61 in 1913. The number of trained certified

women notifying, however, is increasing. A certain number of these are working for a short time in connection with the Derbyshire Royal Nursing Institution before removing to other districts. The qualifications of the 65 midwives was as follows:—

Certified by	Central Midwives Board	39
,,	London Obstetrical Society	2
,,	City of London Lying-in Hospital	1
"	Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	1
In bona-fide	practice prior to 1902	22

166 visits were paid to midwives practising outside public institutions. The number of visits paid during the year varies between two or three to the more competent women to seven or eight (or more) to the more careless and neglectful ones. It is satisfactory to record that the number of these latter is diminishing. Most of the "bona-fide" women are anxious to improve themselves, and attend any lectures, etc., connected with their work, as far as they are able. About 75% of the births in Derby are attended by midwives. During the year, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, 339 reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health, stating that a midwife had to send for Medical aid. The reasons for sending were as follows:—

			Baby.	Mother.
Feebleness or prematurity of is	nfant		44	
Prolonged labour				36
Difficult Labour				15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum*	• • •		120	
Malformations	• • •	• • •	15	-
High temperature	• • •	• • •		9
Hæmorrhage			1	and the second s
Lacerated perineum				16
Adherent placenta	• • •		Problemopolog	4
Funis presentation	• • •			2
Breech presentation				2
Foot presentation	• • •			3
Transverse presentation			·	3
Face presentation			and the same of	2
Hand presentation				2
Cyanosed condition of child			4	

					Baby.	Mother.
• • •	1			• • •	1	Sagillagement
					5	
	• • •				1	
• • •					1	
					5	1
on				• • •	2	collected and the second secon
• • •	• • •			• • •	1	
eathing						1
				• • •	********	1
			• • •		_	5
and Ab	ortion		• • •			6
Vaginal	Wall					1
Dropsy						3
				• • •	•	1
		• • •		• • •		1
scharge						1
					4	1
• • •		• • •	• • •		autourriphopologic	1
						1
		• • •	• • •		Suddingungated	1
ause					1	3
	and Ab Vaginal Dropsy scharge	and Abortion Vaginal Wall Dropsy scharge	and Abortion Vaginal Wall Scharge	eathing	eathing	

Twelve midwives were interviewed at the Health Office (four of them twice) for various infringements of the rules. Letters were forwarded to the Central Midwives Board notifying four changes of midwives' addresses. Fourteen letters were sent to midwives renotifying wrong addresses, etc.

Two midwives were reprimanded for failing to report infants suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 112 still-births during 1914, of which number 101 were notified. In 70 cases, attended by midwives, visits were paid and enquiries made.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOMES.

It is again satisfactory to record an increase in the attendances at the two "Welcomes," held respectively at the Friends' Meeting House in St. Helen's Street and in the mess-room of Messrs. Leys. As will be noticed in the appended summary, the total number of

attendances has exceeded 2,000. At the end of the year arrangements were being made for the inception of another Welcome in Dean Street, and this will serve a district hitherto unprovided for. The Annual Christmas Party and Entertainment was held at the Temperance Hall for mothers attending both Welcomes, and about 400 mothers attended, some with their babies.

Dried Milk.—Arrangements have been made whereby certain mothers can obtain dried milk at a reduced rate at the establishment of the nearest chemist. This milk powder is obtained in three strengths (a) full cream, (b) three-quarter cream, and (c) half cream, (a) and (b) heing most frequently used.

		Helen	's	Ley's
	S	Street.		
Number of Welcomes held during 1914		48	• • •	48
Number of babies brought to Welcomes dur	ing			
1914		203		236
Number of attendances at Welcomes during 193	14 1	261		2063
Average weekly number of babies weighed		26		41
Highest number of attendances by one baby		31		34
Average attendance of each baby		6		9

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following are the tables of action taken and work done, which are required to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Number of				
Premises.		WRITTEN NOTICES.			
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	474	31	16	0	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1365	64	81	0	
Total	1839	95	97	0	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Nı	Number of Defects				
Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	of Prosecu- tions.		
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts— Want of Cleanliness Want of Ventilation Overcrowding Want of Drainage of floors Other Nuisances Sanitary Accommodation— Insufficient Unsuitable or Defective Not separate for sexes Offences under the F. & W. Act— Illegal occupation of un-	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 58 \\ \hline 13 \\ 57 \\ \end{array} $	56 5 0 3 46 10 61 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0		
derground bakehouse (S. 101)	. 0	0	0	0		
requirements for Bake- houses (SS. 97 to 100) Other Offences	73	74 0	0	0		
Total	. 280	262	0	0		

3.—HOME WORK.

J.—IIVML WORM							
	NATURE OF WORK.						
	Making Wearing Apparel.	Lace and	Surgical Bandage Making.	Canvas	Paper Bags, Boxes, etc.	Total.	
Twice a year— Lists Contractor's Outworkers	98 3 472	8 3 718	2 0 9	0 0	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 0 \ 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 110 \\ 6 \\ 1201 \end{array} $	
Workmen Once a year— Lists Contractor's Outworkers Workmen	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 39	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \\ 27 \end{array}$	15 1 97	
Addresses of Out-workers— Received from other Councils Forwarded to other Councils		50 45	0	0	0	62 68	
Prosecutions— Failure to send lists Outwork in Unwholesome Premises—	8	0	0	0	0	8	
Instances		56 24 —	0 0	1 -	1 1	98 49	
Notices served to remedy Defects Outwork in Infected Premises	0 2	0 2	0	0 0	0	4	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	A District	t 168
	В "	108 103
	C ,,	
Total number of workshops on Register 489	Bakehouse	
	Offensiv	
	Trades	*19
, and the second se	Dairies	9
		400
		489

* Not including empty Bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factori	ies:—			
Failure to affix Abstract (S. 133)	• •	• •	, •	0
Action taken in matters referred to	Notified by	H.M.	In-	
H.M. Inspector as remediable	spector	• •		115
under the Public Health Acts				
but not under the Factory &	Reports sen	t to H	M.	
Workshops Act (S. 5)	Inspect	or		144
Other	6 C		• •	0
Underground Bakehouses (S.101)				
Certificates granted during the year	ear			1
In use at the end of the year				1

Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my 26th Annual Report, which deals with operations for the year 1914.

The many requirements of sanitation, and the various things to be done to improve the homes, surroundings, and conditions of life of the people, do not lend themselves to display, or furnish matter to attract the public eye, yet it is necessary for the proper ordering of work that records should be kept, and reports made. It is also necessary that your Inspectors should have definite knowledge of up to date requirements, and a determination to advocate the best, whether at the time they are received with appreciation or opposition and discouragement.

The death-rate is generally taken as an index to the healthiness of a town or district, and a review of the figures for the past thirty-seven years is interesting. One year taken singly may be misleading, but if the average rate be taken over, say five-year periods, a more reliable result may be expected.

Years:—1878-82	1883-87	1888-92	1893-97	1898-02	1903-07	1908-12
Average Rate per 1,000 living.	18.6	18.2	16.2	16.2	14.2	12.7

The rate for one year in the last period was less than a decimal point above 11 per 1,000.

It may not be possible to go on indefinitely reducing the deathrate, but having seen what is possible in this direction it is not to be expected that "public opinion" would be in favour of any relaxation of effort which makes for health and comfort.

BAKEHOUSE REPORT FOR 1914.

Bakehouses in occupation at beganness Rew Bakehouses added Empty Bakehouses re-occupied Bakehouses re-entered on Register	• • •	of year 		•••	 0 3 0	87		
Transferred to Factory List	• • •			• • •	1	90		
Vacated during year					7			
Total number occupied at end of		• • •	• • •	• • •		82		
Unoccupied at commencement of	f vear	• • []		• • •		$\frac{-}{52}$		
Add places since vacated				• • •	7	02		
Total unoccupied		• • •			•	5 9		
Deduct re-occupied	• • •		• • •		3	00		
Deduct demolished	• • •	• • •			2			
Total unoccupied at end of year						54		
		•••	• • •	•••	• • •			
Visits to unoccupied Bakehouses		• • •		• • •		164		
Visits to occupied Bakehouses						448		
Written notices served	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		5		
Sanitary Work:— Defects found (during 1914)	and in	cluding	r 10 re	ports 1	from			
H.M.I.)		_		_		73		
Defects remedied (including								
One complaint from H.M.I. is suspended for the time being.								

CANAL BOATS.

The following Report on Canal Boats for year 1914 under Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, was duly made to the Town Clerk on 4th January, 1915, for submission to the Local Government Board:—

1. Inspector and Salary. Chief Inspector and Assistant. No salary allocated.

Address: Sanitary Offices, 16, Ford Street, Derby.

- 2. Boats inspected, 68. Visits to Canal, 75.
- 3. Infringements of Acts and Regulations:—

(a)	Registration				-
(b)	Change of Master				
(c)	No Certificate on Board	. • • •	• • •		2
(d)	Absence of Marking				3
(e)	Overcrowding		• • •		2
(f)	Separation of Sexes		• • •		
(g)	Cleanliness		• • •	• • •	
(h)	Ventilation	• • •	• • •	• • •	
(i)	Painting				
(j)	Provision of Water Cask				
(k)	Removal of Bilge Water	2.			
(l)	Notifications of Infection	us Dise	ase		
(m)	Admittance of Inspector		• • •		
(n)	Boats found in bad rep	air		• • •	1

- 4. Legal proceedings: None.
- 5. Other steps taken: 8 caution forms, and letters relating thereto have been sent, 6 of which, and 1 left over from 1913, have been cleared.
 - 6. Cases of infectious disease dealt with: None.
 - 7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection: None.
 - 8. Number of boats on Derby Register at end of year: 17.
 - 9. Number of boats registered during the year 1914: None.
 Number of boats believed to be in use: 14.
 Boats removed from the Register during 1914: 3.
 Number of boats which have not been traced: 3.

COMMON LODGING=HOUSES.

Houses on Register at beginning	of y	ear				20
Added during year				* * *		0
Given up during year					1	
Total on Register at end of year			• • •			19

These houses contain 135 sleeping rooms, and have accommodation for 676 adults and 20 children.

Visits of Inspection.—974, 16 of which were night inspections.

Notices given, verbal and written, for various breaches of Byelaws 120, 118 of which have been attended to, as well as one from 1913. During one of the night inspections, in December 1913, a lodger was found sleeping in the kitchen. This being a breach of the Regulations legal proceedings were taken, during the present year, and a fine imposed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Purveyors on Register at beginning of year				406
Added during year				68
Removed from Register during year			65	
On Register at end of year	• • •			409
Inspector's Visits		1,347		
Notices served		132		
Notices complied with		133		

Registered Purveyors living outside the Borough.

At beginning of year .	• • • • •			 • • •	176
New registrations				 	30
Removed from Register du	iring year	• • •	• • •	 57	
On Register at end of year	c			 	149

Cowkeepers within the Borough.

(Included in the foregoing particulars as Purveyors.)

On Register at beginning of year	 	 	18
Removed from Register during year	 	 4	
Total on Register at end of year	 	 	14

ADMINISTERED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MARKETS COMMITTEE.

Destructive Insect Pests affecting Fruit and Vegetables.

An Order dated 2nd February, 1914, was issued relating to "Wart Disease" of Potatoes, and on 25th June another was issued relating to "Corky Scab in Potatoes."

Three outbreaks occurred under the "Wart Disease" Order—one on Ashbourne Road gardens, one on Kedleston Road gardens, and one on the Midland Allotment gardens, Alvaston.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries were promptly advised of these outbreaks, but it was not until October of this year that I was appointed Officer to administer the D.I.P. Acts, and Orders made thereunder, so action required in these cases was taken by Officers of the Board.

On 28th May, 1914, an amended Order relating to American Gooseberry Mildew was issued.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No case of this disease has appeared within our borders during the year, but we have on several occasions been threatened, and considerable work relating thereto has had to be done under the Animals Act.

In August three separate lots of Irish cattle, which had been in contact with diseased animals, were landed within the Borough via Fishguard and Birkenhead. These animals were subjected to Veterinary inspection and kept under close observation for periods of 14 days, and fortunately no outbreak occurred.

In October a number of cattle which had been in contact with diseased animals in Kettering markets were brought into the Borough, on land at Spondon, necessitating the serving of detention notices, veterinary examination, and continual observation of the animals. In this case also we were fortunate in having no outbreak.

It was also my duty to trace a drove of 41 contact sheep purchased in Kettering market, which were brought into the Borough at Spondon and afterwards distributed to various parts of the country.

Swine Fever.

One case of Swine Fever was reported, in Pear Tree Street, with one pig dead, but a post-mortem examination showed the animal was not affected with Swine Fever.

Tuberculosis in Animals.

Under this Order your Veterinary Inspector (Mr. Abell) sent out of the Cattle Market to be returned home, five animals suffering from disease within the meaning of the Order.

- (1) A roan heifer, "Tuberculosis with emaciation," returned to Leicester.
- (2) Red in-milk cow, "Indurated Udder," sent home, within the County of Derby.
- (3) A light roan cow, "Indurated Udder or other chronic disease of the udder," was sent home to a farm in the County of Stafford.

On my making further inquiry into this case the owner produced evidence that the animal had been under observation by the officials of his County and liberated. I also ascertained that she had been sent out of Uttoxeter market under the Order. Under the Veterinary Inspector's order the cow was taken from our markets, but we have no knowledge beyond this, and for aught we know she may be continuing her perigrinations through other adjoining markets, or perhaps giving disease-producing milk.

- (4) A red and white cow suffering from "Tuberculosis with emaciation," was returned to her home in the County. This cow was slaughtered and found in such a condition as to bring her full value compensation to the large sum of thirty shillings.
- (5) A light red in-milk cow, "Tuberculosis with emaciation," was sent to her home in the County. This case was one of such evident disease that the Markets Committee took proceedings, under a local bye-law against bringing diseased animals into the market, when the owner was fined £1 and costs.

Variation of Orders.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued a new Tuberculosis Order which came into operation on 1st July, 1914, but its powers, in common with those of the following Orders, were suspended on the 6th August, 1914, owing to special considerations relating to the war:—

1911—Parasitic Mange Order.
1908 (April)—Sheep Dipping (England) Order.
1908 (July)— Do. do.
Eight Orders relating to Sheep Scab.

The powers of the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908 were varied by the Board as from the 7th August, 1914, respecting swine for immediate slaughter, but it is very doubtful if this alteration has been understood, or is of any service in the way it was intended. On the other hand, it has enabled persons who can profit by such relaxation to use their best endeavours to carry on doubtful trading and so risk spreading disease; indeed, from the point of view of benefit to the country at large, it is very doubtful if the suspension of these Orders can be justified.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples purchased and submitted to the Borough Analyst (Mr. Otto Hehner).

Samples.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
3	Ammoniated Tincture of	2 Insid	1
1	Quinine Boric Acid Ointment		1
47	Butter	46	1
2	Camphorated Oil	2	
2	Gregory's Powder	2	_
1	Margarine	1	
155	Milk	126	29
1	White precipitate Ointment	1	
212		180	32

From the above particulars it will be seen that 15.09% of the samples were adulterated, but many of them only to a very small extent, the two samples of drugs indicated being .09% and .01% respectively below the B.P. standard.

One sample of margarine was purchased as butter, and delivered as butter, *i.e.*, in an unmarked wrapper; summonses were issued for both offences, but on securing a conviction under the first, the second was withdrawn.

The amount of adulteration in milk appears high, with 18.71%, but when it is mentioned that the deficiencies reported in eleven of the samples were each under $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, and so slight as to make legal proceedings inadvisable, a different complexion is placed on the result.

A warranty was successfully pleaded in a case of 5.3 parts of added water, and as the farmer was called in the case against the dealer it was not considered wise to proceed against him for false warranty. The legal provision which allows a retailer to plead a warranty which is no guarantee that a purchaser is getting what he asks for, is one which most Inspectors would wish to see abolished.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Under this heading I desire to record the care and attention given to the food supply of the Borough by Inspector Hanson, who, as Inspector of Meat, has also supervised the sanitary condition of slaughter-houses and the places where various cooked foods are prepared.

The importance of this service is demonstrated when it is realised that during the year approximately 20 tons of fish, fruit, meat and vegetables have been destroyed as quite unfit for human food, nearly the whole of which has been surrendered by experienced tradesmen who have acquiesced in the action taken.

It was necessary to apply for Magistrates' Orders respecting unsound food in eight cases, one of which was a search warrant for inspection of suspected premises, and to take police court proceedings in four only. Particulars as to penalties in the latter are given in table "Police Court Proceedings."

	Unso	und Fo	od Destroy	ed.			
FISH.		lbs.	MEAT.			1	bs.
Codfish	• • •	$595\frac{1}{2}$	D C			1854	
Crabs		560	Lungs,				4
Halibut	• • • • • • •	$36\frac{1}{2}$	etc.			1008	39
Herrings		224^{2}	Mutton			88	
Kippers		554	Pork			325	
Lobsters		9	Veal	• • •	• • •		02
Mackerel	• • •	1008		***	•		<i></i>
Mussels		6236	VEGETA	BLES.		}	bs.
Rock Salmo		98	Broad				56
Salmon		54	Peas				30
Shrimps		112	Tomato			31 tin	
Trout	• • •	54			• • •	01 011	~ (
			VARIOU	S.			
FRUIT.		lbs.	Eggs	4 • •			1 9
Gooseberries	S	224	Hares				1
Plums	,	380	Rabbits			38	
		000	2200101020		• • •	90	
	HOUSE	S LET	IN LODGI	INGS.			
On Register at	t heginning	of vear					32
0	0	•					
Added during							1
Given up duri	ing year		• • •	• • •		4	
On Register a	t end of ye	ar					29
These house	es contain	146 roo	ms, and ha	ve acco	mmoda	tion:	for
197 adults and	d 37 childre	en.					
77. ·	1. /.	1 1'	10 1	1 *	. T	1 1	
Visits of In	spection (1	ncluding	g 10 made	during	the n	ight	
time)			• • •			15	511
C() .	, 1	1	1 1 0	•	ce	1.0	าก
Cautions give	ven to keep	pers and	lodgers, to	r minor	offend	es, 18	33,
178 of which h	ave been re	emedied.					
T 1	1.	, 1	• , , 1	1 11	1 6	2	
Legal proce	edings were	taken a	against three	e landlo	rds for	conti	ra-
ventions of B	ye-laws, ar	nd fines	imposed in	each c	ase.		
	-	0.5					
	ICE	CREAN	I DEALER	(S.			
On Register at	heginning	of vear				9	71
Added during	year			• • •	• • •		41
Struck off						46	
On Register a							
8	J						
1	Notices				0		
7	TISPECOOL S	A TOTOD	• • •	,			

NUISANCES,

As will be seen from the detail table, 8,422 nuisances, from a large variety of causes, have been investigated and their abatement secured, almost exclusively on preliminary notices.

Complaints received from H.M.I. of Factories, for nuisances under the Factory and Workshops Act, have been dealt with as they arose, and reported upon to him direct, particulars being supplied to the Medical Officer of Health for inclusion in his official report under the Act. Various complaints are made at the Sanitary Office which concern other departments, such as nuisance from street gullies or ventilators, and matters relating to water supply, and these, to the number of 33, have been handed on to the Borough Surveyor.

It has not been necessary to bring any case before the Police Court, but eight cases have been reported to the Sanitary Committee and legal notices served. In six of these, the owners neglecting to comply with the requirements, the necessary works were carried out by the Borough Surveyor and the costs charged against the defaulters. In the other cases, one was promptly remedied by the owner, and the other, smoke nuisance, owing to special circumstances, is being held over.

Privies Converted to W.C.'s

Although we have this year secured the conversion of 371 privies and tub closets to w.c.'s, we have still 3,394 tub closets left, and 1,973 privies connected with covered ashpits or cesspools, nearly the whole being connected with ashpits. These numbers, however, are not to be taken as accurate, as no detailed correction of closet accommodation has been made since 1893. Such a check upon our estimated records is highly desirable, and I hope it may shortly be possible to make it.

NUISANCES ABATED.

		A	В	С	X	Total.
Ashnita Demolished	-	50	91	110		100
Ashpits Demolished Drains Cleansed and Repaired		52 170	31 478	113 194	• • •	196
Disconnected from Sinks	• • •	170	1	134	• • •	842
Canal	• • •		• •	4	• • •	$\frac{1}{4}$
D		111	175	227	• • •	513
T) 1 ' 1		285	i	2 5 5		755 {
TO DATE OF THE		1	10	6		17
Soil Pipes Removed from inside Hous	i	4	3	4		11
$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{u}^{\prime}}$ alo $\mathbf{\hat{D}}_{\mathbf{u}^{\prime}}$ and $\mathbf{\hat{D}}_{\mathbf{u}^{\prime}}$				39	,	39
		370	288	590		1248
O 11 TO 1		49	58	125		232
Houses Cleansed		19	71	23		113
Cellars Cleansed and Limewashed			7	12		19
Damp-Coursed and made Dry		7	48			57
		4	4	2		10
<u> 1</u>		260	201	395	• • •	856
				2		2
Dangerous Walls or Buildings Repair	ed	1.05		1		1
Paving of Yards and Passages ,,		185		291		597
Roof, Floors, &c.		32	61	51	~ * *	144
Spouting Repaired	• •	45	73	184		30 2
	• • •		1	. ,	• • •	1
Privies Cleansed and Repaired, and New		050	100	110		~ O.T.
Tubs provided	• • •					507
Converted to W.C.'s Demolished	• • •	91	60	220	• • •	371
	• • •		1	• • •	• • •	10
Urinals Removed	• • •	• • •	5	• • •	• • •	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Water Soft Water Tanks Cleansed and Pum	ns	• • •	2		,	∠ ا
	PS	1	10	57		68
Disused Wells Filled in		1	3	32	• • •	36
Provided with Town Water		$\overline{1}$	6	15		22
Covers of Tanks or Wells Repaired		1		10	. , .	11
W.C.'s Cleansed		26				183
Flushing Water Laid on		14		2		16
Additional Provided		2	29	4		3 5
Fittings Repaired		143	64	60		267
Ventilated			11			11
Smoke Nuisances			1			1
Bakehouses (Contraventions)	• • •	• • •	• • •	74	74
Common Lodging-houses do.		• • •		* 1	102	102
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops do.		4.4			166	166
A. A. C.	• •	44	58	23	150	125
Houses Let in Lodgings	• • •			1	179	179
Slaughter-houses	• • •	L		1	5	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$
Offensive Trades Accumulations of Manure, &c., removed	• • •	2	13	1	5	16
Fowls or Animals removed	• • • •	4	6	1	• • •	10
True Common al management		1	1	1	•••	2
Stables Drained or Paved, &c		T	1	• • •	• • •	1
Stagnant Water removed		• • •	5	3		8
Waste Pipes			39	97	•••	136
New Sinks		27		61		88
Cross Gutters Provided		9	• • •			9
W.C's, Demolished			7		• • •	7
						· ·
		2230	2455	3221	516	8422
the state of the s						

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Trades on Re	egister at	beginnii	ng of year	ır		• • •	
Factories	• • • • • • •		• • •				
Workshops	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • •			• • •	
Total on Reg	gister at e	end of ye	ear		• • •	s · ·	
	Inspecto	r's Visit	ts	• • •	• • •	94	
	Notices	served	• • •			7	
	Defects	remedie	·d			6	
	Require	ments o	f notice	suspei	nded	1	
I	ist of O	ffensive	Trades	in th	e Boro	ough.	
Ι	List of O					~~	
Ι		oiling	• • •			1	
I	Bone Bo	oiling alcining		• • •		1	
I	Bone Ca	oiling alcining aping		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 1 1	
I	Bone Bone Ca Gut Scr	oiling alcining aping d Skin	 Markets	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 1 1 2	
I	Bone Bone Ca Gut Scr Hide an	oiling deining aping d Skin ring	 Markets			1 1 1 2 2	
I	Bone Bone Ca Bone Ca Gut Scr Hide and Skin Cu	oiling alcining aping d Skin ring iling	Markets			1 1 1 2 2 1	

Varnish Making

Total

Marine Stores

135

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.		al Co	
Kitchen at Common Lodging				
House used for sleeping purposes	Fined 1/- and Costs	0	9	6
Room.overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Fined 1/- and Costs	0	8	6
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Fined 1/- and Costs	0	8	6
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	·	0	9	6
Selling Adulterated Milk—	,			
Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 2/6 and Costs		0	6
Added Water 4.8 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	0	6
	Pay costs of summons	0	4	0
	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	0	6
7 8% fat abstracted.	Pay costs of summons	0	4	0
	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	0	6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 10.8 % fat abstracted	Pay costs of summons	0	4	0
Selling Adulterated Milk — Added Water 1.4 parts	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	0	6
Selling Adulterated Milk—	Pay costs of summons	0		0
Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1		6
Added Water 5 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	,			
Selling Adulterated Milk-	Pay costs of summons	0		0
Added Water 6 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined £1 and Costs	2	5	6
Added Water 3.4 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined £1 and Costs	2	3	0
23% deficient in Fat Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 5s. and Costs	1	4	0
Added Water 6.5 parts		0	5	Ú
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Pay costs	0	7	0
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Pay costs	0	7	0
Exposing for Sale Unsound Meat	D	0	10	0

136
POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Complaint.	Result.		al Cost. s. d.
Exposing for Sale unsound Meat Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined £5 and Costs	5	8 6
	Fined 1s. and Costs.	1	0 0
Added Water 5.3 parts	Case Dismissed		
Selling Adulterated Milk— 14.3% deficient in Fat	Fined 1/- and Costs	1	0 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 16.7 parts	Fined 1/- and Costs	1	0 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 4·1 parts	Pay 10/- towards Costs	0	10 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 3.9% deficient in Solids not Fat			
3.7% deficient in Fat	Pay 10/- towards costs	0	10 0
Exposing for Sale diseased Meat	,	2	9 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 7% deficient in Fat	or one month Pay Costs	1	0 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 7.7 parts	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	15 0
Selling Margarine as Butter Delivering Margarine as Butter,			10 0
i.e., in an unmarked wrapper	Case withdrawn		
PRIVY AND ASI	HPIT CLEANSING.		
Night-work—Privies cleansed			2,705
,, Ashpits cleansed			1,679
	eansed		
Day-work—Dry Ashpits cleansed	d		470
Refuse	Collected.		
Night-work—Loads, Excreta on	•		3,339
A ahoa and	-		1,454
A abox only			1,222
Day-work ,, Ashes, etc.			28,805
Offal and Trade Refuse carted b			20,000 $2,026$
			36,846
			,

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of Manure—By Boats, 289 loads.

By Customers' own carts, 237 tons 12 cwts.

Delivered to Farmers from pits, 1,365 cart loads.

Deposited on Tips, 3,230 loads.

Burned in Destructors, 23,133 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs.

Extracted from Refuse and sold, 13 tons 17 cwts., scrap iron.

,, ,, ,, 37 tons 0 cwts. 1 qr., old tins. ,, ,, ,, ton 11 cwts. 2 qrs., bones.

Cost calculated on Wages only.

	I	age No. of Men, ding hired.	Load	S.	Wage in c ludir m	s onl ng hi	y, red
$\text{Collection} \Big\{ \frac{\text{Day}}{\text{Night}}$		54.97	28,805 @	2/7 48	£3,778	3 7	1
Collection (Night		17.6	6,015 @	4/0.67	£1,219	19	10
Disposal—Chester	Depot	43.49	32,251 @	1/9.57	£2 ,899	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The following houses have been used for other purposes during the year and their licences have therefore lapsed:—

54, Back Sitwell Street;

21 and 23, Rawdon Street.

Visits of Inspection ... 7,124

Extensive alterations have been made at four slaughter-houses. Floors have been laid in concrete, walls to a height of 7ft. have been built in white glazed bricks, arrangements for fasting pens and the hanging of meat have been improved. In one case town water has been laid on, instead of a questionable supply from a well which was obtained by pumping.

Inspector Hanson reports that the slaughter-houses generally have been kept in a cleanly condition and regulations complied with.

STABLES (FORD STREET).

(Administered under the direction of the Plant & Stores Committee)

The following table signifies the actual disposition of horses:—

Number at beginning of year	 		61	
Bought during the year	 		5	
				66
Disposed of	 • • •	·		5
Inspector's Department	 		3 9	
Surveyor's Department	 		18	
Police and Fire Brigade	 • • •		4	
				61

Disposal of Horses.

Four horses were sold as suitable for farm work, and the fifth, which was suffering from heart disease, was destroyed.

Manure Sold.

From Chester Depôt—53 tons 12 cwts. From Ford Street Stables—213 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr.

STAFF.

Inspector Charles Clarke joined His Majesty's Forces as a member of the 2nd London Sanitary Corps and went into training at once, leaving England for "The Front" in the month of December.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector

Borough Surveyor's Office,

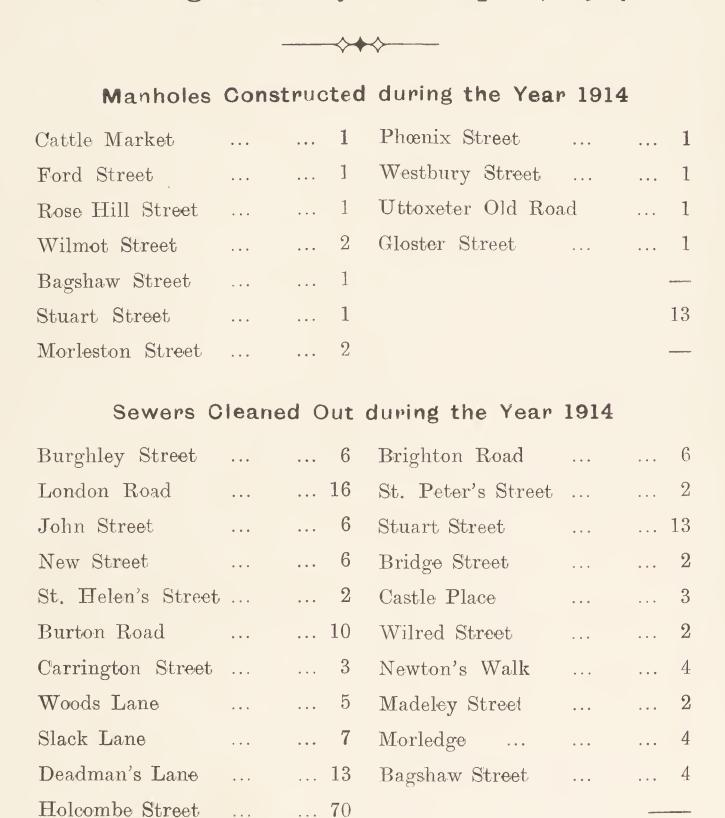
Babington Lane, Derby,

January 12th, 1915.

Loads

...190

Borough Surveyor's Report, 1914.



2

2

Whitecross Street ...

St. Michael's Lane ...

Manholes Cleaned Out during the Year 1914

St. Thomas' Road			1	Uttoxeter New Road 1
Siddals Road			1	Burton Road 1
Parcel Terrace	• • •	• • •	1	London Road 1
Derwent Street	• • •	• • •	1	
Ashbourne Road	• • •	• • •	1	Loads 9
Cambridge Street	• • •		1	- Carterior

This list is, of course, in addition to the Manholes on the Sewers cleaned out.

New Sewers laid during the Year 1914 Nil.

Water Used during the Year 1914

				0				
								GALLONS.
Sewer Flus	hing				• • •	• • •		2.936,400
Court Flus	hing	• • •			• • •			1,564,747
Street Wat	ering	• • •	• • •		• • •			6,567,050
Steam Roll	ing	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •			1,530,900
Cabstands,	Bridge	s, and	Wood	Paving				154,400
Footways			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		24,400
							-	
						Total		12,777,897

JOHN WARD,

Borough Surveyor

Appendix I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

	ed to	E	Births.		To Deaths	s Reg-		ferable ths.	Ne	tt Deaths Dis	s belong	ing to
	estimated to each Year.	ır.	Ne	tt.	istere the Di	ed in strict.	dents n the	its not in the it.		r 1 Year Age.	At all	Ages.
YEAR.	Population e middle of	Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1.	2.	3.	4.	õ.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
						10.04						
1909.	129,411	3,242	3,220	24.9	1,799	13.91	87	3	391	121	1,715	13.3
1910	131,256	3,198	3,163	24.1	1,556	11.9	117	õ	266	84	1,444	11.01
1911.	123,648	2,948	2,921	23.6	1,831	14.8	111	16	360	123	1,736	14.04
1912.	124,544	2,932	2,914	23.4	1,630	13.09	135	26	231	79	1,521	12.21
1913.	125,462	3,0 13	2,862	22.8	1,667	13.3	114	23	298	99	1,576	12:5
1914.	125,562	3,056	3,011	23.9	1,701	13.5	101	37	276	91	1,637	13.1

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5,272 acres.

Total population at all ages	• • •	• • •	 	 • • •		123,410 { At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	• • •		 * * *	 	* * *	(27,405) At Census of 1911.
Average number of persons per	house		 	 • • •	• • •	4.34 of 1911.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1914.

		SO Lato'l' I ot bevom	147	$\frac{1}{\infty}$	291	: ∞	:	: ന	:	256 28	7	728
.st	məbi	Non-Res		က	:	:-	:	: -	:	* * *	•	5
	ų	Rowditc	13	7	ಸರ	: :	:	:-	•	:27	အ	45
	.9	Pear Tre	9	9	57	: ന	:			:42	∞	112
	ш.	otssmaO	69	∞.	47	: :		* * *	:	 24 12	12	172
LITY.	·no	Normant		4	39	: :	:	: -	:	288	1	91
LOCALITY	·uc	Markeat	15	∞	63	: :	:	: 67	-:	17	15	126
касн І	·ų	Litchure.	122	13	13	: 01		: -	:		6	77
IN EA	.bse	M s'gniX	: :21	9	13	: :		: ¬	:	26 5	15	78
1	е,	drgreir ^A		9	98		:	:	:	24	9	104
OTIFIED	. 1	петмеп	: : m	ಣ	15		:	: -	:	33	11	48
Z Z		Dale.	1:::0	5	71	:-	•	:-			6	115
CASES		Satle	15	12	16	: :	:	: :		. 25.	12	88
TOTAL		93bir4	:::21	ಣ	20	:-	:	: :	*	: 7 2 m	62	99
Te	•	Веске	:::2	6	6	•	:	: :	:		13	59
	·u	otgaids!!	:: -	12	53	: 07	:	: :	:	: 10 cc	70	73
	.m.	utərod r A	15:::1	9	21	:⊢	:	: :	:	13	7	75
	•	Арред	15	6	18	: :	:	: :	:	13	20	94
		bas 68 .ebrawqu	::0	16	:	: :	:	: :	:	:40	* 1	22
rrici		45 to 65.	:: : -	39	:	: ¬	:	: :	:	:44		68
Dis	Years	.dk of ds	1::10	40	9	: 4	:	: ∞	:	99	:	178
ног	Ages-Years.	TP to Sp.	: :: 21	12	26	:9	:	: 67	:	74	:	144
IN W		.81 of 8	.:: 180	∞	350	: :	:	: :	:	36	:	650
IFIED	At	.d ot 1	51	4	68	* *	:	: :		12	:	162
NOT		Under 1.	:: 67	-	-		:	: :	:	: - =	154	170
CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.		At all Ages.	256	120	472	::1			:	303 88	154 1	141.5
1		NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox Diphtheria (including	Membranous Croup) Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever Enteric Fever	Relapsing Fever	H'eve Fevel	Cerebro-spinal Menin-	Poliomyelitis Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuber-	culosis Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals

Appendix IIa,

Tuberculosis Notifications-4th Jan. 1914-2nd Jan. 1915.

M C.	Z Z	toria.	1	0	•	•
FORM C.	Poor	Law Institu- tions.	21	7	-	1
	Total Notifi- tions	(including cases previously notified).	9	∞	6	5
FORM B.		Total	9	∞	∞	က
FOF	Primary Notifications.	10	33	ಣ	0.7	posed
	Primary tification	5 10	ಣ	10	4	
	No	under 5	0	•	63	
	Total Notifi- cations	(including cases previously notified).	180	131	39	37
		Total	170	117	45	39
		65 and up- w'ds.	4		_	-
	zů.	55 to 65		5	parel	
FORM A.	Primary Notifications.	45 to 55	23	ಣ	_	D
FOR	bifica	35 to 45	24	24	4	-
	No	25 to 35	32	23	rc	
	lary	20 to 25	25	118	• •	1
	Prim	15 to 20	17	14	5 4	4 7
		10 to 15	18	15	123	
		5 to 10	4 13	3 12	2	7 11
		0 1 to to 1 5	67	(610)		60
		100		•		
			Males	Females	Males	Females
			Pulmonary, Males	6	Non. Pulm., Males	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1914.

	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.								(1)	
Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.				25 and under 45.		65 and up- wards	IN THE
							\			
Enteric Fever	1						1	,		1
Small-pox	10				• • •	• • •	• • •		• •	
Measles	19 4	2	8	$\begin{vmatrix} 9\\1 \end{vmatrix}$		• • •	• • • •	• • •		1
Scarlet Fever Whooping-cough	23	8	9	5	3 1	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Whooping-cough Diphtheria and Croup	$\tilde{1}2$		i	6	5		•••			9
Influenza	10						2	5	3	ĭ
Erysipelas	7					1		3	3	$\hat{2}$
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber-										
culosis)	98		1	1	2	22	44	26	2	41
Tuberculous Meningitis	19	3	3	7	2	3	1			9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	42	6	6	4	3	4	11	7	1	19
Cancer, Malignant Disease	115				1	• • •	15	57	42	31
Rheumatic Fever	7			1	2	2	1	1		3
Meningitis	15 135	4	4	4	$\frac{2}{7}$	7	12	$\frac{1}{56}$	53	$\frac{6}{27}$
Organic Heart Disease Bronchitis	160	23	5	3	í		$\frac{12}{2}$	35	91	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	93	14	10	8	5	2	16	24	14	31 ·
Other Diseases of Respira-		1.1	10		J		10	21	11	, 0.
tory Organs	23	1			4		4	7	7	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	43	37	6							16
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5			·		1	4			12
Cirrhosis of Liver							1	12	7	5
Alcoholism	3							3		. 1
Nephritis and Bright's Dis-		}				1	1 .	1.0		0
ease	44					4	10	16	14	6
Puerperal Fever	10	• • •			• • •	• • •	3	• • •		4
Other accidents and diseases	7									
of Pregnancy and Par- turition	0					1	7			10
Congenial Debility and Mal-		• • •	•••	•••	•••		'	• • •		10
formation, including Pre-										
mature Birth	132	127	4	1						21
Violent Deaths, excluding		1								
Suicide	51	5	,	3	5	5	10	13	10	23
Suicide	16					• • •	10	4	2	2
Other Defined Diseases	523	46	4	6	11	9	46	114	287	201
Diseases ill-defined or un						1				0
known	6			• • •	• • •	* * *	1	3	2	2
					-					
	1637	276	61	59	54	61	201	387	538	5 13
	-									
Sub-Entries (included in above figures).				1		1				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis										
Poliomyelitis	Nil	•••				· · ·	• • •			
	1									

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						PA	AGE.
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